



SAN FRANCISCO
EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

1906

Office of the Mayor

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This addition to the long list of publications about the Earthquake and Fire of 1906 is San Francisco's official account of the disaster and the re-establishment of government. It is reprinted in its entirety from the original pages of the Municipal Reports of 1906, published by the Board of Supervisors.

The overwhelming task faced by City employees, working around the clock to restore vital services, is best exemplified by A.J. Donovan, Board of Public Works, who wrote of the first three harrowing days, "we had no time to write reports."

Public Service Department, Office of the Mayor
San Francisco – September, 1971

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FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1905-6, ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

AND

FISCAL YEAR 1906-7, ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

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THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF APRIL, 1906

GENERAL HISTORY

The greatest destruction of wealth created by human hands was that which resulted from the fire which occurred in San Francisco on April 18, 1906, and the three days succeeding. The story of the great disaster has been told and retold to its minutest detail, and has been made the theme of historians, scientists, poets and romancers.

In a Municipal Report such as this it would be somewhat out of place to record the event with complete detail as it affected individuals; moreover, all that might be here written in such connection would be largely a repetition of what has already been recorded by others. It is proper, however, to view the calamity from the standpoint of the Municipality and attempt, perhaps incompletely, to narrate such occurrences as pertain to the Municipal Government, the injury inflicted to public institutions, and the efforts made to secure their rehabilitation.

To premise that which may be hereafter stated, the main occurrences of the eventful period may briefly be set forth as follows:

On Wednesday, April 18, 1906, at the hour of five o'clock and fourteen minutes forty-eight seconds (as nearly as time can record it), an earthquake occurred, lasting twenty-eight seconds, which affected the region along the coast of the Pacific Ocean and extending the entire length of the State of California with greater or less intensity. The center of the disturbance was probably in the bed of the ocean, a short distance from the mainland, opposite the northern line of Mendocino County, and the region of its greatest intensity extended southwardly from the point named to a distance of one hundred miles southeast of San Francisco. The line of disturbance was what is known in geology as the "Tomales-Portola Fault," the line of which has been distinctly traced from Point Arena, Mendocino County,

to the south of Hollister, San Benito County, excepting at such points as the line passes under the ocean. This is the case opposite San Francisco, the fault-line being a few miles outside of the Golden Gate. It was the rupture of the earth's surface along this fault-line that caused the disturbance which proved so disastrous.

The physical effects of the earthquake in and upon the city of San Francisco were: (1) The displacement of the earth's surface in the region of "filled" or "made" ground over former water and swampy areas. (2) The demolition of a few buildings that were already verging on collapse, and the injury to other buildings by the fracturing of brick or stone walls, and by the movement of frame buildings upon their foundations. (3) The rupture of underground pipes in the neighborhood of the earth's displacement. This was the most serious in the case of the water pipes used to carry the city's water supply from the reservoirs twenty miles away. One of these pipe lines was laid along the "fault-line," heretofore mentioned, for a distance of six miles, and was practically totally destroyed. Other pipe lines crossed marshy and filled ground and were broken at such points. (4) The causing of numerous fires, due to broken gas connections, crossing of electric wires, the breaking of chimneys, overturning of stoves, the liberation of chemicals by breakage of containers (principally in drug stores), and like effects. It is recorded that fifty-two of these fires occurred, most of which were extinguished while incipient.

Several of the fires thus caused could not be subdued in their early stages, and soon passed beyond the means of control. Had not the water supply been destroyed, it is probable that no serious loss by fire would have resulted. As it was, the City's Fire Department was rendered practically useless. Fire-boats and engines at the waterfront saved all the wharves and structures thereon.

These fires, passing beyond control, destroyed all the property (with a few isolated exceptions) in the district bounded as follows:

Beginning at the easterly termination of Townsend street at the Bay shore; thence along the southerly line of Townsend street to Eighth street; along the westerly line of Eighth street to Bryant street; along the southerly line of Bryant street to Eleventh street; along the westerly line of Eleventh street to Harrison street; along the easterly line of Harrison street to Fourteenth street; along the southerly line of Four-

teenth street to Howard street; along the easterly line of Howard street to Twentieth street; along the northerly line of Twentieth street to Dolores street; along the westerly line of Dolores street to Market street; along the southerly line of Market street to Gough street; along the westerly line of Gough street to Fell street; along the southerly line of Fell street to Octavia street; along the southerly line of Octavia street to McAllister street; along the southerly line of McAllister street to Gough street; along the westerly line of Gough street to Golden Gate avenue; along the northerly line of Golden Gate avenue to Van Ness avenue; along the westerly line of Van Ness avenue to Sutter street; along the southerly line of Sutter street to Franklin street; along the westerly line of Franklin street to Clay street; along the northerly line of Clay streets to Van Ness avenue; along the westerly line of Van Ness avenue to Filbert street; along the northerly line of Filbert street to Taylor street; along the westerly line of Taylor street to the Bay shore; along the Bay shore to the easterly termination of Townsend street, the place of beginning.

A few blocks here and there within the above-described district escaped destruction. Three blocks, bounded by Washington, Battery, Jackson and Montgomery streets, were untouched; also a few blocks on the summit of Russian and Telegraph Hills. Likewise, the United States Post Office and Mint, on Mission street, were saved.

The area included in the above was 4.7 square miles.

The fire burned continuously during Wednesday and Thursday (when its main progress was checked), and to a small extent on Friday and Saturday, April 18-21, 1906.

The loss of property cannot be more than approximately estimated. Compilations made put the fire loss at \$250,000,000.00.

The loss of life attending the great disaster is officially recorded at 478. Whether more than this, or how many more, can never be told. This loss of life was caused by the collapsing of buildings and the falling of walls. In this connection a most serious loss to this city at this time was the injury and death of D. T. Sullivan, Chief of the Fire Department. His death added to the disorganization of the Fire Department at its most critical time.

FIRE LOSSES

It is very difficult to even approximate the losses sustained by the municipality by reason of the fire and earthquake, owing to the almost total destruction of records, books of account and inventories of municipal property.

The City Hall and its contents were nearly a total loss. The structural portion of the Hall of Records remained intact and has been rehabilitated. The estimated cost of restoring the City Hall to its original lines has been fixed at \$3,965,000. The original cost of the entire structure was in excess of \$6,000,000. The approximate value of contents destroyed can be stated at \$500,000.

The following Departments have made a report, showing losses of City property, as follows:

REPORT OF POLICE DEPARTMENT, SHOWING PROPERTY LOST
IN THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF APRIL 18, 1906,
AND REHABILITATION SINCE THAT PERIOD.

The Hall of Justice, located at the corner of Kearny and Washington streets, was totally destroyed, and with it the Department lost all its headquarters paraphernalia, including that of Company A, amounting in the aggregate to \$145,563, which does not include losses sustained by individual members of the Department or that of persons whose property had been taken from them when arrested and was at the time in the vaults of the Property Clerk.

The Southern Station and Stable, located at the corner of Fourth and Clara streets, were destroyed, and with them all police equipments, valued at \$43,859.

The Harbor Station and Stable, situated at the corner of Commercial and Drumm streets, were also destroyed with their contents, valued at \$23,015.

The Mission Station and Stable, at Seventeenth and Division streets, were damaged to the extent of \$30,000.

The City Hall Station and Prison, located in the basement of the northwest wing of the City Hall, were destroyed, and with them about \$4,500 worth of police property belonging to the City.

The North End Station, situated at 1712 Washington street, was destroyed, and with it police property of the City valued at \$3,370.

LIST OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO THAT WAS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE OR FIRE OF APRIL, 1906, TOGETHER WITH THE APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE SAME, AND THE ESTIMATED COST OF REPLACING AND REPAIRING THE BUILDINGS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED.

HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE	VALUE OF OLD BUILDING	COST OF NEW BUILDING
Engine House No. 1—South line of Pacific street, 206 feet 3 inches west of Sansome street, 25x137½. Size of old building, 25x80	\$ 12,000	\$ 18,000
Engine House No. 2—North line of O'Farrell street, 197½ feet from the east line of Stockton street, 22½x75. Three-story brick building, full size of lot....	15,000	25,000
Engine House No. 3—South line of California street, 220 feet east of Hyde, 27½x137½. Size of old building, 27½x80. Two-story frame.....	10,000	15,000
Engine House No. 4—North line of Howard street, 160 feet east of Third, 40x110. Three-story brick building, full size of lot	35,000	40,000
Engine House No. 5—West line of Stockton street, 115 feet south of Broadway, 22½x80. Two-story brick building, full size of lot.....	10,000	20,000
Engine House No. 6—East line of Sixth street, 115 feet south of Folsom, 25x75. Two-story frame building	10,000	14,000
Engine House No. 7—Northwest corner Albion avenue and Sixteenth street, 25x85. Two-story brick building, full size of lot	12,000	22,000

HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE	VALUE OF OLD BUILDING	COST OF NEW BUILDING
Engine House No. 8—North line Pacific street, 177 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet west of Polk, 30x137 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Two-story frame.	\$15,000	\$23,000
Engine House No. 9—West side Main street, 192 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet south of Folsom, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ x137 $\frac{1}{2}$. One-story brick building	10,000	22,000
Engine House No. 10—North line of Bryant street, 115 feet west of Third, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ x80. Two-story frame.	18,000	25,000
Engine House No. 12—Southwest corner Commercial and Drumm, 25x59 feet 9 inches. Two-story brick, full size of lot.	11,000	18,000
Engine House No. 17—North line of Mint avenue, 175 feet west of Fifth, 25x75. Two-story brick building on full size of lot	12,000	22,000
Engine House No. 19—Southerly line of Market street, 190 feet west of Tenth, 30x137 $\frac{1}{2}$. Three-story brick building.	30,000	40,000
Engine House No. 28—Southwest corner Francisco and Stockton streets, 105x137 $\frac{1}{2}$. Two-story frame, 30x80 feet.	10,000	14,000
Engine House No. 31—North side of Pacific, 137 feet 5 inches west of Jones, 23.1x60. Two-story frame on full size of lot	8,000	11,000
Engine House No. 35 — North line of Bluxome street, 250 feet south of Fourth, 50x120. Three-story brick, 50x90. . .	25,000	35,000
Engine House No. 38—North line of Bush street, 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet east of Taylor, 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ x137 $\frac{1}{2}$. Two-story brick building, 50x80	25,000	30,000

HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE	VALUE OF OLD BUILDING	COST OF NEW BUILDING
Truck House No. 2—South line Broadway, 171.10½ feet west of Dupont street, 22x137. Two-story brick building, 22x100.....	\$10,000	\$20,000
Chemical House No. 1—West line of Sec- ond street, 30 feet south of Natoma, 25x80. Two-story brick, 25x80.....	10,000	18,000
Chemical House No. 3—North line Bush street, 85 feet 11 inches west of Kearny street. Three-story brick building, full size of lot	15,000	25,000
Chemical House No. 4—South line of Mc- Allister, 170 feet 9 inches east of Van Ness avenue, 30x120. Two-story frame building, 27x80.....	8,000	20,000
Corporation Yard No. 1—North line of Sacramento street, 75 feet east of Drumm, 50x119½. Two-story brick building, full size of lot.....	30,000	50,000
Corporation Yard No. 2—Francisco street, near Stockton. Two-story frame.....	10,000	14,000
Drill Tower No. 2—Francisco and Stock- ton streets. Steel structure, five stories high	5,000	7,500
Stables for Corporation Yard No. 1— North line of Sacramento street, 150 feet east of Drumm, 25x59 feet 9 inches. Two-story frame	2,000	20,000
Supply Stables—North line Jackson street, 139.1 feet east of Front, 20x60. Two- story brick building, full size of lot....	12,000	16,000
Extra House (Occupied as quarters for Battalion Chief)—East line of Stockton street, 25 feet north of Greenwich street, 20x60 feet. Old two-story brick building	10,000	11,000
Totals	\$380,000	\$595,500

HOUSES DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Engine House No. 13—1458 Valencia street. Two-story brick building. Amount of damage sustained by earthquake	\$ 2,000
Engine House No. 18—317 Duncan street. Two-story brick building. Amount of damage sustained.....	2,000
Engine House No. 19—34 Waller street. One-story brick building. Amount of damage sustained.....	500
Engine House No. 27—621 Herman street. Two-story frame building. Amount of damage sustained.....	2,000
Engine House No. 29—1305 Bryant street. Two-story frame building. Amount of damage sustained.....	3,000
Engine House No. 30—1737 Waller street. Two-story frame building. Amount of damage sustained..	500
Engine House No. 33—117 Broad street. Two-story frame building. Amount of damage sustained.....	500
Truck House No. 7—3050 Seventeenth street. Two-story frame building. Amount of damage sustained..	500
Department Stables—534 Tenth street. Two-story frame building. Amount of damage sustained.....	2,000
Total.....	\$13,000

APPARATUS DESTROYED

1 Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine, 1st size, No. 173..	\$ 4,000.00
1 Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine, 2d size, No. 390..	4,500.00
1 La France Steam Fire Engine, 1st size, No. 374..	5,000.00
1 Hook and Ladder Truck (Hayes), No. 17.....	2,800.00
1 Monitor Battery, No. 2.....	1,750.00
1 Automobile (Electric), No. 1.....	3,000.00
1 Automobile (Auto Car), No. 3.....	1,050.00
1 Automobile (Auto Car), No. 4.....	1,050.00
1 Automobile (Winton), No. 5.....	2,650.00
1 Hose Wagon	1,200.00
1 Hose Wagon (unaccounted for)	1,200.00
2 Buggies	700.00
2 Buggies (unaccounted for)	700.00
Total.....	\$29,600.00

HOSE DESTROYED.

13,150 feet of 3 -inch cotton.....	\$ 9,310.20	
23,850 feet of 2¾-inch cotton.....	16,695.00	
100 feet of 2½-inch cotton.....	65.00	
3,200 feet of 1½-inch cotton.....	1,408.00	
250 feet of 1 -inch cotton.....	75.00	
1,050 feet of 1 -inch rubber chemical	420.00	27,973.20

 41,600

ENGINES DAMAGED

Engine No. 710	\$ 750.00	
Engine No. 2399.....	800.00	
Engine No. 2290.....	600.00	
Engine No. 389.....	800.00	2,950.00
Small Tools, etc., carried on apparatus..		1,800.00

REPAIR SHOP EQUIPMENTS (YARD NO. 1)

1 24-inch lathe (Hendy-Morton), 20-ft. bed	\$1,750.00
1 24-inch lathe (Gap), 16-ft. bed....	1,200.00
1 16-inch lathe	750.00
1 14-inch lathe	600.00
2 large drill presses, 28x24.....	900.00
1 small drill press.....	150.00
1 7-ft. planer	1,100.00
1 24-inch shaper	450.00
1 emery wheel	80.00
1 grindstone	35.00
1 jointer	125.00
1 36-inch band saw	275.00
1 turret lathe	1,000.00
1 tool grinder	150.00
1 circular saw	250.00
1 pony planer, 24-inch	550.00
1 borer	280.00
1 mortising machine	225.00

2 Singer sewing machines.....	\$ 100.00	
1 letter press	40.00	
1 hydraulic hose testing machine and accu- mulator	2,000.00	
2 electric motors, 15 H. P.....	600.00	
200 feet (about) shafting, pulleys, hang- ers, belting, etc.	700.00	
1 West hydraulic tire setting machine and motor	2,600.00	
1 tire upsetter	75.00	
1 tire roller	75.00	
2 blacksmith forges, complete, with blow- er and fan	300.00	
1 hydraulic elevator, capable of lifting six tons	3,000.00	
Chucks, assortments for different lathes..	300.00	
1 boring bar, with heads and accessories	250.00	
Patterns, all kinds	3,000.00	
Hardwood, stock, wheels of all kinds, spokes, felloes, rims, etc.	5,000.00	
Duplicate parts of engines and apparatus, springs, hitches, general hardware stock, tubes, pipe fittings, etc.	8,000.00	
Harness, hardware, leather stock, all kinds canvas, and finished harness, etc.	3,000.00	
Screws, nails, brads, etc.	200.00	
Commissary supplies of all kinds	1,500.00	
Brass goods and copper, pipes and fittings	800.00	
Assortment of small shop tools, such as drills, taps, dies, wrenches and special reamers, etc.	1,800.00	
Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, all kinds....	500.00	
Stand-pipe testing machine.....	150.00	
Suctions, brass and rubber	500.00	
Office furniture and equipments	100.00	
Typewriter and desk	100.00	
1 safe	100.00	
1 watchman's clock	15.00	44,675.00

SHOP EQUIPMENTS (YARD NO. 2)

1 24-inch lathe (Hendy-Morton), 15-ft. bed	\$1,350.00	
1 14-inch lathe (Hendy-Morton), 8-ft. bed	750.00	
1 16-inch shaper	500.00	
1 Universal milling machine	1,450.00	
1 Universal grinder	350.00	
1 drill press, 20-inch	250.00	
2 emery wheels	120.00	
1 electric motor, 25 H. P.	450.00	
1 electric motor, 2 H. P.	100.00	
1 blower and fan, with forge.....	195.00	
80 feet (about) shafting, with belts, pul- leys, etc.	300.00	
1 milling machine, with tools and acces- sories, complete	350.00	
Cutters and hobs, special.....	200.00	
3 bench vises, files, taps, reamers, drills, etc.	200.00	
Blacksmith's tools	50.00	
1 six-ton hydraulic elevator	3,000.00	
1 watchman's clock	15.00	
2 oil tanks	400.00	
Patterns of all kinds	800.00	
Drill Tower exercising outfit, including Pompier Ladder, nets, ropes, etc. ...	400.00	
500 feet hardwood stock, second growth pole plank	90.00	
1500 feet hardwood stock, selected birch	160.00	
Ladders, extension and drilling.....	150.00	
Crotch pole stock and house boilers.....	118.00	11,748.00

FURNITURE IN ENGINE HOUSES

19 single and double heating outfits..	\$11,650.00	
248 beds	2,480.00	
248 lockers	2,232.00	16,362.00

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE

Office furniture, desks, tables, filing cabinets, typewriters, carpets, books, stationery, etc.	3,000.00
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HYDRANTS

1500 double and single hydrants to be re-topped, and the cost of replacing same, estimated	52,500.00
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TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSS OF PROPERTY OTHER THAN BUILDINGS	\$190,608.20
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RECAPITULATION

Total estimated value of buildings destroyed by the fire	\$380,000.00
Total estimated damage to buildings by the earthquake	13,000.00
Total estimated value of apparatus destroyed by fire . .	29,600.00
Total estimated value of hose destroyed or lost.	27,973.20
Total estimated value of apparatus damaged	2,950.00
Total estimated value of tools carried on apparatus. . .	1,800.00
Total estimated value of Repair Shop equipments (Yard No. 1)	44,675.00
Total estimated value of Repair Shop equipments (Yard No. 2)	11,748.00
Total estimated value of furniture in Engine Houses . .	16,362.00
Total estimated value of furniture in Fire Commissioners' Office	3,000.00
Total estimated value of hydrants destroyed and disabled	52,500.00
GRAND TOTAL LOSS	\$583,608.20

ESTIMATE OF LOSS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY

The estimated loss and damage to the property of the Department of Electricity on account of fire and earthquake of April, 1906, amounts to the sum of \$177,400, itemized as follows:

Central Office, City Hall including all records	\$40,000.00
Damage to underground system	40,000.00
Overhead construction	35,000.00
Engine House Equipment	18,500.00
Fire Boxes	16,500.00
Police Boxes	15,000.00
Central Fire Alarm Office, Brenham Place	7,500.00
Police Station Equipment	4,800.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$177,400.00

One of the greatest losses was the new switchboard and a large amount of manufactured stock in the shop of fire box movements and other special instruments used in the service.

ESTIMATES OF THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT BY REASON OF THE CALAMITY OF APRIL,
1906, AND OF THE DAMAGE TO SCHOOL PROPERTY AND
EQUIPMENT OCCASIONED BY THE SAME.

Adams Grammar, Eddy, near Van Ness	\$ 52,000.00
Chinese Primary, 926 Clay street	52,000.00
Clement Grammar, Geary, near Jones	5,000.00
Cleveland Primary, Harrison, near Tenth	35,000.00
Commercial High, Fifth, near Market	52,000.00
Cooper Primary, Greenwich, near Jones	40,000.00
Dennan Grammar, Bush, near Taylor	52,000.00
Franklin Grammar, Eighth, near Harrison	55,000.00
Garfield Primary, Union, near Kearny	35,000.00
Hancock Grammar, Filbert, near Jones	40,000.00

Harrison Primary (including Deaf and Dumb), Grove, near Larkin.	\$ 25,000.00
Humbolt Primary, Golden Gate avenue, near Hyde. .	47,000.00
Irving Primary, Broadway, near Montgomery.	30,000.00
Jean Parker Grammar, Broadway, near Powell. . . .	52,000.00
Jefferson Primary, Tehama, near First.	35,000.00
John Swett Grammar, McAllister, near Gough.	52,000.00
Lafayette Primary, Filbert, near Kearny.	40,000.00
Lincoln Grammar, Fifth, near Market.	100,000.00
Marshall Primary, Mission, near Sixteenth.	40,000.00
Mission Grammar, Mission, near Sixteenth.	45,000.00
Parental, Eighth, near Harrison.	25,000.00
Peabody Primary, West Mission, near Herman.	35,000.00
Polytechnic High, Bush and Stockton.	100,000.00
Redding Primary, Pine, near Larkin.	25,000.00
Rincon Grammar, Silver, near Third.	45,000.00
Spring Valley Grammar, Broadway, near Polk.	45,000.00
Star King Primary, Bryant, near Seventh.	45,000.00
Washington Grammar, Washington, near Mason. . . .	12,000.00
Whittier Primary, Harrison, near Fourth.	60,000.00
<hr/>	
Total.	\$1,276,000.00

EVENING SCHOOLS—EQUIPMENT, BOOKS, ETC.

Commercial Evening, Humbolt Evening High, Lincoln Evening, Washington Evening, Hancock Evening, John Swett Evening	\$21,500.00
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OFFICE FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND LIBRARIES, BOARD OF EDUCATION AND SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	\$16,000.00
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PERSONAL PROPERTY REQUIRED TO EQUIP NEW SCHOOLS

(Desks, Blackboards, Clocks, Principals' and Teachers' Desks,
Stoves, Books, Erasers, Typewriters and Charts)

NAME	AMOUNT	NAME	AMOUNT
Adams	\$8,340.00	John Swett.....	\$7,500.00
Chinese	4,185.00	Lafayette	6,275.00
Clement	7,085.00	Lincoln	8,340.00
Cleveland	4,185.00	Marshall	5,840.00
Commercial	6,900.00	Mission	6,275.00
Cooper	4,600.00	Parental	2,105.00
Denman	6,695.00	Peabody	4,600.00
Franklin	8,115.00	Polytechnic	55,840.00
Garfield	6,275.00	Redding	4,185.00
Hancock	6,690.00	Rincon	5,425.00
Harrison, including		Spring Valley	6,695.00
Deaf and Dumb..	4,265.00	Starr King	5,010.00
Humboldt	5,010.00	Mentally Deficient..	440.00
Irving	3,350.00	Washington	6,275.00
Jean Parker	6,690.00	Whittier	8,115.00
Jefferson	3,765.00	Total.....	\$219,070.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY EQUIPMENT IN SCHOOLS DESTROYED BY

FIRE—SUMMARY

Desks	\$100,000.00
Blackboards	32,400.00
Clocks	2,320.00
Principals' and Teachers' Desks	6,760.00
Stoves	6,010.00
Books, Erasers, typewriters, charts, etc.	21,080.00
Deaf and Dumb, Harrison—Equipment.....	500.00
Polytechnic High School—Equipment.....	50,000.00
Total.....	\$219,070.00

RECAPITULATION

Buildings destroyed	\$1,276,000.00
Evening Schools—Equipment, Books, etc.	21,500.00
Office Furniture, Board of Education and Superintendent	16,000.00
School Furniture Destroyed	219,070.00
Total	<u>\$1,532,570.00</u>

The Girls' High School, a brick structure, was so badly damaged by earthquake that its entire demolition was made necessary. The loss on this account is estimated at \$150,000.

REPAIRS TO SCHOOL HOUSES IN UNBURNED DISTRICT, MADE
NECESSARY BY REASON OF CALAMITY.

Lowell High	\$ 250.00	Horace Mann	\$ 100.00
Mission High	6,385.27	Hunter's Point ...	10.00
Agassiz	1,193.00	Irving M. Scott....	203.50
Bernal	200.00	James Lick	470.00
Buena Vista	100.00	Laguna Honda ...	100.00
Burnett	141.59	Madison	107.50
Columbia	190.00	Monroe	100.00
Crocker	450.00	Moulder	860.00
Douglass	420.00	Noe Valley	220.00
Dudley Stone	250.00	Ocean House	209.60
Edison	481.20	Pacific Heights ...	221.55
Emerson	50.00	Park	110.00
Everett	187.00	Richmond	730.00
Fairmount	162.82	Sheridan	100.00
Fremont	491.30	Sherman	1,583.00
Golden Gate	110.00	South End	100.00
Grant	1,000.00	Sutro	500.00
Haight	184.00	West End	110.00
Hamilton	1,228.00	Winfield Scott	100.00
Hawthorne	380.00		
Hearst	2,162.09		
Henry Durant	427.00	Total	<u>\$22,378.42</u>

LOSS OF LIBRARIES.

The report of the Board of Library Trustees (see pages 108, 109 of this volume) states that the loss "can never be stated or estimated." The Main Library, located in the City Hall, was a total loss, also the Phelan Branch (Branch No. 5) and Branch No. 3, and two deposit stations. Books to the estimated number of 140,000 volumes were destroyed. Many of them were priceless, and can never be replaced.

The San Francisco Law Library, containing 46,000 volumes, was totally destroyed.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE CITY.

The disaster of April, 1906, necessitated the relocation of the various departments of the City Government, and the gathering of such supplies that the business of the city could be resumed at the earliest moment. New and unusual duties were added to many of the departments, which necessitated a re-organization of the working forces of the city. How the services in this crisis were performed, what contingencies had to be met, and what obstacles had to be overcome, are shown, to some extent, in the reports of the several departments.

The following reports, covering the period during and immediately succeeding the fire, are on file in the office of the Board of Supervisors:

REPORT OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

REHABILITATION.

On April 18, 1906, at 2 P. M., headquarters removed into Portsmouth Square, remaining there until 4:30 P. M., same date, when it was established in the Fairmont Hotel, from which it was again moved the following day to the North End Station, at 1712 Washington street, remaining in that station until the middle of the after-

noon of the 19th, when it was transferred to Franklin Hall, on Fillmore street, between Sutter and Bush. Here it remained two days, when a baker shop at the southwest corner of Bush and Fillmore streets was taken possession of, and Police Headquarters established, remaining several weeks and then moving to the Lowell High School on Sutter street, near Gough. Owing to the fact that school was about to open, it became necessary to again move, and through the kindness of the Board of Education, Police Headquarters were permitted to move into a temporary building on a school lot at the southwest corner of Pine and Larkin streets, where it remained until February 11, 1907, when it was finally established in its present quarters at 64 Eddy street.

Company A, or the Central District quarters, remained with headquarters during all its meanderings.

Company B, of the Southern District, was established in the Southern Pacific sheds at Fourth and Berry streets, where it remained after the fire until its present quarters were rebuilt on a school lot, situated on Clara street, near Fourth.

Company C, of the Harbor District, immediately after the fire occupied the Wharfinger's office on East street, opposite Mission, until its present quarters were rebuilt on the former site.

Company D, of the Mission District, established quarters at Mangel's Hall, corner of Twenty-fourth and Folsom streets, where it remained until its former quarters were repaired.

Company E, of the City Hall District, was established at Clark's Hall, on Mission street near Twenty-second, for a few months, and then moved to the Lowell High School Building, where it remained until its present quarters were built on Bush street, between Polk street and Van Ness avenue.

The Park Station at 506 Stanyan street, O'Farrell Street Station at 2117 O'Farrell street, Potrero Station at 609 Twentieth street, South San Francisco Station, southeast corner of Railroad and Fourteenth avenues, and the Ocean View Station on Plymouth street, between Sagamore and Ottawa, were but slightly damaged and were never vacated.

It might be well to state here that nearly all the work of rebuilding, repairing and refurnishing the stations was done by members of the Police Department.

All record books, documents, papers, etc., of the Department, accumulated since 1850, were destroyed, together with evidence and transcripts in all criminal cases, with the exception of the records of the Police Commission and the photograph albums of criminals kept in the Bureau of Identification.

There was but one officer killed, Max Fenner, who was crushed by falling walls on Mason street, near Eddy, the morning of the earthquake. Several officers were injured during the three never-to-be-forgotten days of April 18, 19 and 20, 1906, but fortunately none seriously.

So far as mentioning any particular meritorious act performed by any given member of the Department is concerned, it would be a rank injustice to the others, as each and every member seemed to realize his duty in rendering every assistance possible to our unfortunate citizens in that trying time, and each man did his duty nobly.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. BIGGY,
Chief of Police.

REPORT OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On April 17, 1906, the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco was composed of 38 steam fire engine companies, 10 hook and ladder truck companies, 8 chemical engine companies, 1 water tower company, and 2 monitor batteries, with a uniformed force of 584 men. There was in good condition and in regular service in the Department at that time 38 steam fire engines, 39 hose wagons, 7 chemical engines, 1 water tower, 2 monitor batteries, 13 officers' buggies, 4 automobiles, 50 hand chemical extinguishers, and about 65,000 feet of cotton fire hose, together with 320 horses.

In addition to the above, there was also the following apparatus for relief, emergency and other purposes: 14 steam fire engines, 16 hose wagons, 2 water towers, 2 monitor batteries, 4 hook and ladder trucks, 14 officers' buggies, 6 hydrant carts, 10 delivery wagons, 2 supply wagons, 1 crane-neck truck, 1 oil tank wagon, 1 horse ambulance, 1 hay wagon.

The buildings of the Department then consisted of 44 engine houses, 2 corporation yards and repair shops, 2 drill towers, the Department stables and corporation yard stables and headquarters of battalion chief, making fifty buildings in all.

Immediately following the earthquake of April 18, 1906, it was noticed that fires were breaking out in nearly every portion of the city. Some were caused by electric wires, others started from broken flues and overturned stoves in restaurants and from coal oil lamps upsetting. It is positively known that there were over fifty fires in different locations at one time that morning, and probably there were many more that were put out by the occupants of the houses where they occurred.

At Twenty-second and Mission streets a fire broke out in a large three-story building that was occupied as a dry-goods store, and which occupied nearly a quarter of a block. Through the energetic efforts of the engine companies stationed in that immediate vicinity, and with the aid of what little water that was obtained from a cistern on the corner of Twenty-second and Shotwell streets, that was fortunately at their command, this fire was confined to the building in which it originated, otherwise all the Mission section of the city would have been destroyed.

Other fires occurred in the Western Addition—at Hayes and Laguna streets, at Buchanan street and Golden Gate avenue and on Polk street near Clay, and although all of these were in blocks of closely built wooden structures they were held in check and prevented from spreading.

In the wholesale district north of Market street and in the manufacturing and residence districts south of Market street, many fires broke out. These it was impossible to check, and the department was unable to stop them on account of the lack of water.

South of Market street and east of Sixth fierce fires were soon burning in many places, and it was clearly seen that this section of the city was doomed.

A determined stand was made by the department to prevent this conflagration from spreading to the west and across Market street. Eighth street was the place determined upon and the work of dynamiting the buildings on the west side of that street from Market south commenced.

The result was that this fire was checked there and would not have extended farther west, but for a fire that broke out in the neighborhood of Gough and Hayes streets at about ten o'clock A. M. that morning. Had there been but the slightest quantity of water obtainable when this latter fire was discovered it could have easily been extinguished, but we were compelled to watch it burn and spread. This is the fire that caused the destruction of the Mission district as well as the Hayes Valley section, including the Mechanics' Pavilion and the City Hall.

Meanwhile the numerous fires in the wholesale district north of Market street were gradually assuming gigantic proportions and gaining in magnitude, and without the means to successfully battle with the same, the department was unable to stay its course.

The conflagration lasted for fully three days, and at the end thereof, the members of this department, who had been continuously on duty, without sleep and barely sufficient food, were well-nigh exhausted.

Temporary headquarters, however, were immediately established and the work of rehabilitation of the department commenced at once. It was found that twenty-six buildings of the department had been destroyed in the conflagration, and of these twenty-one were company quarters, housing twenty-nine different companies in all. Temporary quarters in the unburned portion of the city were at once procured for these companies and inside of twenty-four hours all the burned out companies of the department were provided with quarters for the men and apparatus, and they were again in readiness to respond to alarms of fire.

The loss sustained by the department in apparatus was as follows: three steam fire engines, one hook-and-ladder truck, one monitor battery, four automobiles, two hose wagons and two buggies. The greater part of this apparatus was at that time in the repair shop and dismantled or in such condition that it was impossible to remove it in the short space of time at command. About 41,000 feet of hose of different sizes was also destroyed. The total value of the property of the department, other than buildings, that was destroyed including the cost of replacing the fire hydrants that were destroyed, amounted approximately to about \$190,608.20; while the loss in buildings amounted to \$380,000; which together with the estimated damages

sustained by buildings that were not within the limits of the conflagration, by reason of the earthquake, which amounted to \$13,000, making a total loss sustained by the department of \$583,608.20.

Application was made to the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation to provide temporary structures for the burned out companies on their former sites, and within one year from the date of the fire, houses were provided for eleven engine companies, four truck companies, six chemical companies and quarters provided for six battalion chiefs.

There is at the present time in course of construction two additional fire houses of a permanent character, and it is expected that by the close of the present fiscal year all of the burned out companies will have been re-established in their former locations or in other locations of a more desirable nature in the immediate vicinity.

It was due to the lack of water caused by the breaking of the feed mains of the Spring Valley Water Company, that allowed the conflagration to assume the proportions it did, as wherever water was available at all, as in the vicinity of Howard and Sixteenth streets, the foot of Van Ness avenue and along the water front and the lower portion of south of Market street, the fires were held in check and eventually extinguished.

This fact has most forcibly demonstrated the need of an auxiliary high pressure water system for fire purposes, and the preliminary steps to the establishing of such a system have been taken, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the near future will find such a water system in operation here.

Another fact that the experience of April 18th demonstrated was the usefulness of cisterns for fire protection purposes. In the earlier days of our city, before the streets were piped with water mains and hydrants connected thereto, cisterns were built in the street and filled with water, to be used for fire protection purposes. There were at one time some sixty-three of these cisterns located in different sections of the city. However, they gradually came to be neglected, some were cracked and were not repaired and others filled with earth by corporations for the purpose of running pipes and conduits through them, until at the time of the fire there were but twenty-five of these cisterns that were available for use. Some of these were used and proved very successful in checking the flames where no other water

was available. Since that time some twenty of these cisterns have been placed in good order and ready for service, and by the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year, it is expected that we will have at least fifty of the cisterns in use. In addition to this, provisions are to be made for the establishing of many additional cisterns in different portions of the city. So with the installation of a high pressure auxiliary water system and the acquisition of a number of additional street cisterns, we will be far better prepared to cope with a large conflagration than in the past.

In conclusion we will state that the fire department of our municipality is to-day in as good condition in regard to discipline, efficiency, etc., as it was on April 17, 1906, and with the acquiring of additional apparatus, tools, etc., to replace those destroyed, and the establishment of a large and commodious repair shop, for the repair and manufacture of our apparatus, together with the erection of substantial buildings to replace the temporary structures hastily erected to house the burned out companies after the fire, we have no hesitancy in declaring that the San Francisco Fire Department will again assume its place in the foremost rank of the fire departments of the world in regard to its efficiency and the completeness of its equipments and appliances for battling with fire.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY

Concerning the operations during and immediately following the earthquake and fire, I beg to report that, on April 18th I arrived at the fire alarm office on Brenham Place at 5:40 A. M. and found it completely wrecked (with the exception of a couple of working lines), the batteries having been thrown to the floor, which was littered with a great deal of glass and covered with water, with the chimney and fireplace caved in, causing a small blaze—fortunately extinguished before any serious damage was done.

With the two operators, Kelly and Daley, and the lineman, Fogus, on duty, I proceeded to re-establish the office—an almost impossible task under the circumstances. Linemen and other employees were soon arriving, and several of them dispatched for horses and wagons with which to haul material from the supply houses for restoring the

signal system, while some were detailed clearing and removing fallen brick and debris from in and about the premises.

This work proceeded until about 9 A. M., when, after a survey of the progress of the fire, I realized the possibility of the central office being burned out with the remainder of the district. Leaving orders to carry on the work, however, I went to the city hall to arrange to re-establish connections there if possible. I found the switchboard in the city hall office entirely unharmed, but with the fire raging apparently unchecked immediately south of Market street.

On returning to Brenham Place, at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday, the 18th, I found the fire had made such progress that it was evident our efforts to restore the office and lines in that portion of the city would be useless, and, with the wagon and four or five men, I returned to the city hall at 11 A. M. (Wednesday, 18th) to remove the Departmental records and such instruments and material as might be necessary in re-establishing our signal office in a new location entirely removed from the reach of the fire; but, unfortunately, we were prevented from entering the building by a guard of Federal troops, who refused to listen to any argument or supplication whatever for permission to remove such records and instruments as we might be able to save, telling us their orders were without exception to permit nobody to enter the city hall building. This is very much to be regretted, since it was quite possible, with the time and means at our disposal, to save nearly all of our equipment of office records, the fire alarm switchboard and quite a number of shop tools.

The men with me were then directed to report at our Brenham Place fire alarm office at 2 P. M. that day to be ready, if the fire had been brought under control, to proceed with the work of restoring our signal system and central fire alarm office. At 2 o'clock P. M. the conflagration was close at hand, and at 3:30, with two linemen, we proceeded to dismantle the office and remove the instruments to Portsmouth Square, leaving a sufficient number on the switchboard to enable us to re-open immediately, after a forelorn hope that the fire might not reach the central office. The conflagration raged in the vicinity of Brenham Place all that evening, and finally burned our office between 12 P. M. and 1 A. M. on Thursday, April 19th.

Thursday and Friday, the raging fire made it impossible—in fact, unnecessary—to re-establish any signal system, because the entire fire

department was fully occupied in fighting the general conflagration, although Thursday morning, at 4 A. M., I drove from the Knickerbocker Hotel, at California and Van Ness avenue, down Sutter street to Mason, to O'Farrell and back by way of Van Ness avenue, in the vain hope that there might be some cessation of the awful conditions, but there was nothing save the terrifying roar of a vast, tremendous furnace. The buildings in the neighborhood of Powell street, at Sutter, Post and Geary streets were burning so fiercely, with the flames leaping hundreds of feet in the air, as to create such a back draft that threatened, in spite of all precautions, to draw one into the awful holocaust.

Friday, at 11:30 P. M. a survey of the lines made it apparent that the fire had been brought under control, having reached, in the Western Addition, to Franklin and Clay streets, and at 1:30 A. M. of Saturday, the 21st, at this point, all linemen and other available employees were notified to assemble at Lafayette Square, Octavia and Sacramento streets, at 10 o'clock of that, Saturday, morning, for the purpose of re-establishing our system. In endeavoring to find a suitable location, I noticed the upper flat at 2034 Steiner street was to let, and without asking the consent of the proprietor I immediately took possession as a headquarters for the central office, and, with the men arriving hourly, we proceeded to take up the ends of our system and install a central fire alarm system on the premises, two miles west of our former location in Brenham Place.

Such instruments as we had saved and stored in Portsmouth Square were sent for, the men finding it necessary to climb over still hot bricks and debris that literally covered the streets in the burned district. These instruments were set up on a temporary switchboard, and such lines as were immediately at hand were hurriedly run in and cut in service, and from Saturday evening we were prepared to handle alarms from some of the districts, that might be sent in. All Saturday night and throughout Sunday, the 22d, we worked without stopping, resting in relays when opportunity offered, and by Monday morning, the 23d, at 8 o'clock the unburned district was practically protected and covered by a fire signal service.

On Monday morning, the lower flat of 2032 Steiner street was taken, and the general offices, with clerks and inspection force, was re-established to carry on the work.

We soon found that, in order to hold the men to their duty of rebuilding the signal system it, would be necessary to provide food, clothing and sleeping quarters for them, and we proceeded to install a commissary, detailing two men to go to the Presidio for government supplies of food, blankets, blue shirts, underwear, kahki suits and gloves, for the majority of the men had lost everything, and were without a change of clothing, a place to sleep or a morsel to eat. Two men scoured the neighborhood for cooking utensils, and two more removed two stoves from adjoining houses, setting them up in the street, and, having a previous knowledge of cooking, proceeded to prepare the meals for the working force until such time as we were able to procure the services of experienced cooks and kitchen help, and from April 21st we were able to supply 80 men with three good meals a day until May 10th, when the men had had time and opportunity to re-establish their homes. This feature of our work was indeed popular, for we had many distinguished visitors who were only too willing and glad to break bread with us.

Saturday morning, April 21st, a notice was given to the daily papers and published to the effect that all alarms of fire could be sent to the telephone company over their available lines, which in turn would be reported by the telephone company to the fire alarm office opposite their headquarters, which we would transmit to fire houses over our tapper lines until such time as our main signal lines were in perfect working order; but I am pleased to say that we worked so rapidly and effectively that our own system was fully capable of handling all alarms without the assistance of the telephone company.

The Mayor and the Committee of Safety, then meeting at Franklin Hall, were notified of our action in taking 2032 Steiner street and of our operations, all of which they were pleased to approve.

One of our greatest losses was in fire and police boxes, and, to meet the severe and urgent demands for fire boxes, it was imperative that our repair shop be established at the earliest possible moment. We had lost our machinery, the town and supply depots had been burned out, and there were few, if any, machine tools available. We were fortunate, however, in securing a small lathe, badly burned, from one of the depots, which we set up at 2034 Steiner street in a temporary repair shop, and, with this equipment, we managed to meet the immediate demands of the system for fire and police boxes. The

need for larger quarters was immediately apparent, and, in this connection, on May 4th, we equipped the storehouse on our lot at 2743 Sixteenth street, as a temporary shop, where we have taken care of all of our needs in the repair line until we were installed in permanent quarters supplied with shop equipment sufficient to meet all requirements.

In conjunction with the Emergency Committee on Light and Power, a meeting was held in the Department's office on April 23d, when provision was made for safely re-establishing the trolley, electric light and telephone service. In this connection we inspected and approved such of these systems as were ready for immediate operation, and took full charge of emergency work on inside electrical inspection, so that all buildings in the unburnt district were at liberty to cut in current as fast as inspected and approved.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the employees of the Department for the spirit and untiring efforts which they have put forth in the work of restoring the office and signal system of this service to a working condition, and to also thank the gentlemen of the Commission for the confidence which they have expressed in the Department during those trying times.

W. R. HEWITT,
Chief, Department of Electricity.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

On the morning of the great calamity, April 18th, 1906, members of the Board of Education, consisting of Directors Aaron Altmann, president; David Oliver Jr., Thomas F. Boyle and Lawrence F. Walsh, with Superintendent of Schools Alfred Roncovieri (the ex-officio member), E. C. Leffingwell, Secretary of the Board of Education, and all employes of the Department, reported at the repair shop of the Board of Education, corner Pine and Larkin streets, for duty. They spent that day and the following days in efforts to guard the property of the Department and assist in the relief of the distressed of the city, looking up teachers of the Department, and seeing that they were properly housed, etc.

A few days subsequent to the calamity the Board held a meeting

at the residence of Director Thomas F. Boyle, and after deciding upon various important measures adjourned to the residence of Superintendent Alfred Roncovieri, and together with the Mayor, held an executive session.

This was followed by the establishment of headquarters a day later at the Emerson School on Pine street near Devisadero street (this being one of the schools spared in the calamity), in order to take up the matter of the rehabilitation of the San Francisco schools. Committees on relief of teachers of the Department in distress were immediately appointed, and also a Committee to estimate the amount of loss that the Department had suffered, and to further provide for the early opening of schools.

Much consideration was given by the Board of Education to the matter of the early erection of temporary school buildings in the burned district, in order to do their part, by the early provision for educational facilities, in attracting back again those who had left the city with their families. The Board proceeded to immediately erect temporary school buildings for the Mission Grammar school, John Swett Grammar school, Adams Cosmopolitan school, Redding Primary, Spring Valley Grammar, Hancock Grammar, Cooper Primary, Jean Parker and Garfield Primary schools, locating these temporary buildings on the original sites; and confidence in such localities has been subsequently borne out by the fact that centers of population were slowly established in these vicinities.

The Department also erected a temporary building to contain the offices of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools, repair shop and storeroom, on the site of the former repair shop, corner of Pine and Larkin streets. This action was taken in order to avoid the payment of rent moneys. Upon the completion of such building it was also found possible to afford quarters for the Police Department therein.

In other sections of the city the Board of Education succeeded in housing the Health Department, Police Judges, Justices of the Peace, Board of Election Commissioners and Fire Department in various school buildings, where they continued to remain until the opening of schools on July 23, 1906.

In addition to the use of the school buildings for these purposes, the Board of Education proffered all its school buildings to the

military authorities and the Relief Committee, and many buildings were used as storehouses, hospitals and relief stations. Many of the outlying schools were used to accommodate families that were rendered homeless by the disaster.

After much difficulty the schools were finally cleared and repaired in time to open them to the pupils of the city on July 23, 1906, the interim being devoted to the vacation period that usually occurred in the months of July and August.

Under the law, teachers are entitled to vacation pay, and the period following the calamity was declared to be a vacation period, so that all teachers received their salaries for that time.

Out of a total of 74 school buildings that were in use up to the day of the calamity, 29 of these were destroyed by fire, and many of the remainder were seriously damaged by the severity of the earthquake. The Girls' High School, one of the best school buildings, situated at Scott and O'Farrell streets, was totally wrecked by the temblor, and the splendid Mission High School, at Eighteenth and Dolores streets, was badly damaged.

For three months the Board of Education worked unceasingly, and in this time had erected 36 temporary buildings containing 256 classrooms, affording accommodation for 8,000 school children, and had partially equipped the same, being hampered by lack of funds. The Department sustained a loss in buildings alone of \$1,276,000.

Upon the resumption of day school sessions on July 23, 1906, there was found to be an enrollment of 24,549 pupils as against 38,373 on the corresponding date of 1905. On August 3, 1906, the enrollment in the Primary and Grammar schools had increased to 27,643 and in the High schools 1,985, making a grand total of 29,628. The statistics of school attendance showed the people more than any other figure that the population was coming back to San Francisco and that confidence was being rapidly restored.

It was found necessary to place but 200 teachers upon the unassigned list and these were rapidly given positions as the enrollment of pupils was restored, until at the present time this list has been exhausted and it has since become necessary to employ 75 additional teachers.

A large percentage of all principals and teachers in the Department, during the period from April 18th to July 23d, reported daily

at the Emerson school and gave their services in the work of restoring order in the Department, looking up cases of distress, and assisting in the general task of rehabilitation.

A large corps of these teachers was engaged under the direction of Superintendent Roncovieri, in issuing circulars to all School Superintendants in the United States, requesting donations from school children to aid the restoration of the school houses. These teachers were assisted by a number of pupils of the Commercial High School, and many hundreds of thousands of letters were sent out and received. The donations from the school children of the United States amounted to the sum of \$31,000, and this sum has been set apart for a building that is now under construction, to be known as the Yerba Buena school, and to be erected from the contribution of sympathetic school children of the United States.

The Superintendent of School and his deputies, working with the Board of Education, prepared a bill to be introduced at the next session of the legislature—an act enabling the school authorities of San Francisco to comply with subdivisions 5, 6 and 7 of section 1696 and subdivisions 13 and 14 of section 1543 of the Political Code of California. This measure provided that affidavits of teachers regarding attendance of pupils might be substituted for destroyed records of the year 1905-06, and that same would be accepted by the Superintendent of Schools and by him used in the compilation of all his reports to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. An act was also provided for which would enable the school authorities to issue new certificates to teachers upon their affidavits, to replace certificates destroyed; and from these affidavits the records of the department were restored.

To accomplish the work of the restoration of school buildings, it was necessary for the School Department to apply for authority from the Board of Supervisors, to exceed their appropriation by the expenditure of \$130,000, which amount had been expended for the erection and equipment of the 256 temporary classrooms. The city and county received as a result of this measure and the establishment of such temporary classrooms, about \$9 for each child subsequently enrolled therein, thereby eventually restoring to the city treasury a sum far in excess of the amount expended.

The energy and loyalty of the school principals and teachers of this department immediately after the calamity of 1906 are responsible in no small measure for the rapidity and effectiveness with which the plans for restoring order and accomplishing reorganization in the department were carried forward to success.

The teachers who had suffered severely during the calamity were assisted by means of the contributions of the teachers of New York City, who collected \$11,545 for this purpose, and sent as their personal representative, Magnus Gross, Esq., one of their number, to provide for the distribution of the benefaction. At a meeting of the teachers' relief committee the entire matter of the distribution of this relief fund was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of the following:

Hon. Aaron Altmann, President of the Board of Education; Mr. Emil Greenbaum, of the Anglo-California Bank; A. E. Kellogg, Principal of the Hamilton School, and Mrs. M. M. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Teachers' General Relief Committee. This relief sum was distributed by a general committee of the teachers reporting to the above mentioned committee, and practical relief was afforded without the slightest publicity being given of the names of the recipients of such relief.

Immediately after the calamity, the parks of the city, and particularly Golden Gate Park, were used to accommodate many thousand families, embracing large numbers of the school children. The Board of Education realized that some action should be taken to provide for the assemblage of these pupils in temporary schools, even though it were vacation period, on account of the conditions existing in the camps. It was found necessary in behalf of the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of the children who were obliged to remain in these temporary camps to restore them to classrooms as promptly as possible, their parents acting in full accord with the aim and desire of the Board of Education in this regard, and as a result tents furnished by the United States Government were erected and equipped with desks, and were maintained as classrooms during the entire vacation period, teachers volunteering their services to take charge of these children.

The estimated loss the school department sustained in the destruction of buildings in the calamity was \$1,276,000, and the loss to

personal property and general equipment amounted to \$219,071. Although the City Charter, in Art. 7, Chap. 5, Sec. 3—provided for the restoration of buildings destroyed, by the levying of a special tax, this provision was not made use of, it being realized that the community in general had suffered so much that it was best to gradually rehabilitate instead of imposing an extra burden at that time upon the taxpayers. Under a former bond issue there was available the sum of \$782,000 for the erection of certain school buildings. These buildings, to the number of ten are now erected or in course of construction. They are all a credit to the city.

When the bond issue for the year 1908 has been carried by the people for the sum of \$5,000,000 to be made available for the erection of school buildings and the purchase of additional land (if the people vote approval of such bond issue), there will be erected in addition to the ten buildings already under construction, forty additional school buildings, sixteen of which will be of Class A construction; the others of a new type that will be practically fireproof—none of these buildings to be more than two stories in height, and all to be of the most modern construction and architectural attractiveness. Upon the consummation of all this rebuilding it will be found that San Francisco will have school buildings second to no city in the United States, and all this accomplished within five years after the greatest calamity in the history of the world.

E. C. LEFFINGWELL,
Secretary Board of Education.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

On April 21, 1906, when the great fire was under control, the Board of Public Works secured temporary office quarters at No. 1762 Ellis street, between Steiner and Pierce streets. Adjacent stores were rented for the clerical forces, and vacant lots were secured for corporation yards, carpenter shops and a commissary department. The office of the City Engineer was established in the Emerson School building on the north side of Pine street between Scott and Devisadero streets.

The Board of Public Works realized that a vast amount of emergency work confronted them, and for which work the funds available

were wholly inadequate to defray the cost. They determined that conditions forced upon them the immediate performance of the following work regardless of the moneys set aside to their department:

1. The main outlet sewers must be inspected, and defects remedied. The flow of sewerage must be unobstructed, to avert an epidemic.

2. The streets which were covered with debris from the ruins should be partially cleared, a roadway must be opened through these streets.

3. The chimneys and ovens of bakeries must be repaired, that bread might be furnished to the people.

4. Hospital buildings must be put in condition to receive the injured.

5. The garbage accumulations from the street kitchens must be removed.

6. Water must be supplied to the families who had sought shelter in the public parks and outside districts.

7. Sanitary accommodations must be constructed in the public streets and parks.

8. The building ruins must be inspected and dangerous walls removed.

9. A commissary department must be established, from which food must be forwarded to the employes of the department working in various sections of the city.

10. The survey monuments that had been shifted by the movement of streets must be reset before lot surveys for building reconstruction can be furnished.

The following sewers were found to be in bad condition, and upon which repairs were made:

Fourteenth street between Valencia and Howard streets. This sewer had collapsed in several places. Temporary repairs were made and the sewage was conveyed through 350 feet of woden box flume.

Eighteenth street between Church and Vaelncia streets—125 feet of 6-foot circular brick sewer was reconstructed. A temporary bottom was laid in this sewer from Valencia street to Church street. This sewer served as the main outlet for the district between Fifteenth and Army streets west of Folsom street.

Mission street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. This sewer had collapsed and twenty men were put to work to give temporary relief.

Polk street between Grove and Fulton streets. This sewer was choked. Ten men were put to work to relieve its condition.

Powell street between North Point and Beach streets—500 feet of box sewer and 200 feet of brick sewer collapsed. Ten men were employed on this work.

Vallejo street adjacent to Van Ness avenue—175 feet of brick sewer and 125 feet of 18-inch pipe sewer were reconstructed.

Diamond street northerly from Chenery street—1,500 feet of 3 x 4 foot wooden box sewer were reconstructed.

Seventh street between Mission and Folsom streets—150 feet of brick sewer were reconstructed.

Fifth street between Folsom and Harrison streets—225 feet of brick sewer required reconstruction. A temporary box flume was placed in this street.

Eighth street between Bryant and Brannan streets—175 feet of brick sewer were reconstructed.

Crossing of Bryant and Fourth streets—30 feet of sewer repaired.

Crossing of Seventeenth and Howard streets—85 feet of 3 x 5 foot brick sewer repaired.

Crossing of Stanyan and Frederick streets. This sewer was cleared of obstruction.

Hayes street between Broderick and Baker streets. Pipe sewer repaired.

Crossing of Stanyan and Page streets—relieved the choked condition of the sewer.

Crossing of Seventeenth and Mission streets—repaired 35 feet of pipe sewer.

Taylor street at the waters of the bay. This sewer was blockaded. Fifteen men worked on this sewer at extreme low water on April 26th and 27th.

Crossing of Fillmore and Geary streets—relieved choked sewer at easterly line of crossing.

Crossing of Turk and Fillmore streets—relieved sewer of plank lodge in crossing, causing water to back up.

Crossing of Eighth and Channel streets—removed the plank lining of 10-foot box sewer that had become loosened, causing sewer to choke.

Crossing of Central avenue and Turk street. Repaired 18-inch pipe sewer. Water had stopped flowing at this point owing to break in sewer.

Box sewer at crossing of Twenty-third and Kentucky streets—removed lining of sewer that caused choking.

Valencia street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets—130 feet of 5-foot sewer collapsed.

Eleventh street between Harrison and Bryant streets—70 feet broken.

Union street between Steiner and Pierce streets—175 feet of pipe sewer broken. Water flowing over the street surface.

Four gangs of sewer cleaners worked on Fourteenth street between Folsom and Howard streets, and Valencia street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

BUILDING AND SEWER REPAIR AND INSPECTION AS SHOWN BY TIME BOOKS

April 21st—Davitt's bakery—repairing chimneys, etc.

Young & Swain's bakery—repairing chimney, fire-place, etc.

Scotch bakery—1602 Geary street—inspection of chimney.

1603 Geary street—inspection of chimney—both to be torn down.

April 22d—California Women's hospital—Sacramento street between Baker and Lyon—needed repairs.

California Bakery—Eddy and Fillmore streets—additional repairs.

April 23d—City and County Hospital—repairs to chimney and roof.

Fourteenth street between Mission and Howard streets
—sewer repairs.

Folsom street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets
—sewer repairs.

- April 23d—Eighteenth between Guerrero and Valencia streets—
sewer repairs.
- April 24th—Eighteenth street between Valencia and Guerrero streets
—sewer repairs.
Seventeenth and Howard streets—sewer repairs.
Fourth street bridge—repairs.
Fourteenth street between Mission and Howard streets
—repairs to sewer.
- April 25th—City and County Hospital—repairs.
Seventeenth and Howard streets—repairs.
- April 26th—Eighteenth from Valencia to Church streets—repairs.
Pine street between Gough and Octavia—repairs.
Geary and Buchanan streets—removing smokestack.
- April 27th—Fourteenth street between Folsom and Howard streets
—repairs.
Seventeenth and Howard streets—repairs.
Eighteenth street from Valencia street west—repairs.
- April 28th—Seventeenth and Howard streets—repairs.
Eighteenth street between Valencia and Church streets
—repairs.
Eleventh street from Howard street west—repairs.
- April 29th—Fourteenth and Howard streets west—repairs.
Eighteenth street between Valencia and Church streets
—repairs.
Seventeenth and Howard streets—repairs.
- April 30th—Fourteenth street from Howard street west—repairs.
Seventeenth and Howard streets—repairs.

RECORD OF WORK PERFORMED BY CARPENTERS FROM APRIL
19TH TO APRIL 30TH

Built toilets at—Francisco street east of Van Ness avenue; Gough street north of Francisco street; Bay street and Van Ness avenue; Fort Mason Reservation (for men), (for women); Laguna streets between Waller and Hermann streets; Market street between Guerrero street and Duboce avenue; Market street east of Fourteenth

street; intersection of Fourteenth and Market streets; Market street east of Noe street; west of Bryant and Alameda streets.

Removed toilets from cesspool—Laguna and Hermann streets; Duboce avenue and Market street; Guerrero and Market streets (2); Duboce avenue and Market street; Church street and Duboce avenue (3); Waller and Buchanan streets; Hermann and Buchanan streets; Sanchez and Market streets; Noe and Fifteenth streets; Noe and Henry streets; Noe and Fourteenth streets; Market and Fourteenth streets; Haight and Steiner streets; Eleventh street between Harrison and Bryant streets; Eleventh and Bryant streets; Bryant and Alameda streets.

Built toilet—Lafayette Square (4); Lot on Green street (2); Hamilton Square (6); Fillmore and Post streets (1); Third avenue between A and B streets (4); Point Lobos avenue between Third and Fourth avenues (3); California and Lake streets, Eighth to Seventh avenues (3); South Clement street between Fifth and Sixth avenues (4); Clement street to A street, Seventh to Eighth avenue (4); First avenue and Clement street (2); First avenue and Clement street (2); Second avenue and A street (2); Third avenue and A street (2); Second avenue from A to B street (2); Point Lobos avenue and Michigan street (1); Thirteenth and C streets and Second to Third avenue (2); Point Lobos avenue and A street (2); California streets south of Lake street (2); Lake and California streets, Seventh to Eighth avenue (2); Sacramento and California streets (2); California and Sacramento streets, First avenue to Cherry street (2); Camp Bryant and Seventeenth street (2); Mariposa and Seventeenth streets (2); Potrero and Twentieth streets (2); Seventeenth and York streets (2); Sixteenth street and Potrero avenue (2).

Reconstructed chimneys for First Reserve Hospital, corner Gough and Eddy streets, by order of Chief Surgeon, Second Provisional Brigade, N. G. C.

Erected toilets in territory bounded by Gough, Laguna, Eddy and Golden Gate avenue—called Jefferson Square—making nine in all for both sexes.

Built toilets—Laguna and Waller streets and Hermann street; Market, Guerrero to Duboce avenue; Market east of Fourteenth street; Fourteenth and Market streets; Market street east of Noe street; Bryant street near Alameda.

Fitted up temporary offices for Supervisors Chambers, Election Commissioners, County Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder, Tax Collector, City Engineer, Auditor, Treasurer, City Attorney, License Collector.

Built toilets—Garfield Square (4); Mission and French streets (1).

Removed toilets—Mission and French streets (3).

Built toilets—Potrero avenue and Twenty-fifth streets (2); Bernal Park (2).

Removed toilets—Precita avenue and Folsom street (2).

Built toilets—opposite 3225 Folsom street (1); Army and Alabama streets (2); Precita avenue and Shotwell street (2).

Removed toilets—opposite 280 Precita avenue (1); 1410 Alabama street (1); opposite Graham's lumber yard (1); opposite 2064 Tiffany avenue (1).

Erected toilets—Duncan and Twenty-ninth streets (2).

Removed toilet—Mission street and Fair avenue (1).

Erected toilet—Mission street and Fair avenue (1).

Removed toilets—Twenty-seventh and Guerrero streets (2).

Built toilets—on lot Twenty-ninth and Guerrero streets (2).

Removed toilets—Twenty-fourth and Bartlett streets (2); Orange Alley and Twenty-fifth street (2); Thirtieth street and San Jose avenue (2); Thirtieth and Chenery streets (1).

Erected toilets—Twenty-fifth and Guerrero streets (2).

Removed toilets—Twenty-third street and San Jose avenue (1); Eighteenth and Dolores streets (1); Sixteenth and Dolores streets (1).

Erected toilets—in public park bounded by Eighteenth, Dolores, Church and Nineteenth streets (7); one block from Pest House (2).

Repaired buildings of the City and County Hospital.

Erected toilets—Laguna and Fell streets (2).

Repaired buildings at Alms House.

Erected two booths on Steiner street for Board of Public Works.

Repaired Moulder School, used as relief station.

REPORT OF STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT FROM 5:13 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18TH, TO 7 P. M. APRIL 30TH

April 18th—5:13 A. M. Sent teams south of Market street and Hayes Valley, and engaged in removal of furniture and household effects of poor people, free of charge, taking the majority to Potrero Hill and vicinity.

The sprinklers loaded with water were sent to different parts of the city. At 7:30 A. M. 25 teams reported—15 sprinklers reported. The work was continued throughout the night until teams and men became exhausted.

April 19th—Still continued to remove families and effects during day time. At nightfall, sent teams to Baden, San Mateo County, for meat. Meat hauled to Young Men's Hebrew Association, Page and Stanyan streets, and other central places outside the fire zone where people sought shelter.

April 20th—Sprinklers sent to all outlying districts—four horses put on each sprinkler, and our teams taken by the military authorities for relief duty.

April 21st—7 A. M. Began labeling all wagons employed by us "Board of Public Works" to prevent further interference by troops. State or National, and commenced cleaning that portion of the city still unburned, of garbage, brick and various forms of debris, accumulated during the week.

April 22d—(Sunday). Detailed six teams to haul chloride of lime—Market and First streets. Started crew of ten men and experienced stone worker and two teams to the United States Postoffice by request of Postmaster Fisk and continued under direction of said Postmaster six or seven days. Also detailed four teams and helpers to Fort Mason for gasoline, by order of the Mayor. Laid out the unburned portion of the city into ten districts. Placed an inspector over each district, and distributed through the districts about 103 teams, and about 140 men under supervision of foremen sweepers, placing in

each district flushers and sprinklers wherever water was found short and in all cases delivering water to householders at their doors; also supplying all military camps, public parks and public institutions including the City and County Hospital and all hospitals, public or private; also furnishing teams to all relief camps to haul provisions.

April 23d—Fifty or sixty more teams added to those already employed and a helper put on every team and every street in the unburned portion covered by at least two teams and every park and camp having had from two to ten teams each, assigned to them. The Board of Health called upon us for a number of our teams to haul chloride of lime and other disinfectants.

The Lane, Zion, and other large hospitals called upon us for teams and men to remove plaster, brick, and other debris so that more room could be had for patients. Commenced to pick up street sweeping cans in burned district and distributed same to various parks and squares where needed for holding the fast accumulating garbage.

April 24th—All streets in unburned district covered by sweepers and teams. Sprinklers sent to United States Custom House, Old Ladies' Home, Children's Hospital, and other institutions. Wagons were assigned to the Commissary Department of the Board of Public Works for purposes of hauling supplies and several teams were sent to haul brick for repair of and building ovens for bread supply in unburned district, by order of the Mayor. Several teams sent to Chief of Police by Mayor's order, and sweeping crews doubled around all public squares.

April 25th—Seven teams detailed to haul election booths to Golden Gate Park and other places for the purpose of housing the homeless. All streets in unburned district covered by teams and sweepers as before.

April 26th—All streets again covered and sprinklers working as detailed. Many complaints filed by Health Department abated by sending special teams and special crews.

April 27th—Same as above. All barns having placed their manure on streets and the same was removed.

April 28th—Same as above.

April 29th—(Sunday). Compelled to work with decreased force in order to keep the situation well in hand.

April 30th—Full force working, men, teams and sprinklers on work as already outlined.

The garbage was dumped on vacant lots in the outlying districts, and then burned as a sanitary precaution. This plan was however abandoned after the Board of Public Works had constructed drive-ways and chutes at Mission street wharf. The garbage was then dumped on barges at this wharf and towed beyond the Golden Gate and there dumped in the Pacific ocean.

It should not be inferred from the foregoing that the Board of Public Works and their employes were inactive between the morning of April 18th, and April 21st, 1906. At 8 o'clock on the morning of April 18th the employes of the department assembled at the city's Corporation Yard on City Hall avenue between Marshall Square and McAllister street, and from these headquarters the Commissioners of the Board personally directed the emergency work of the Department.

Sprinkling wagons were sent to private water plants and wells to procure water for cooking and drinking purposes. This water was distributed among the people throughout the city. The territory of the city then not burning was divided into districts, and to each of these districts two sprinkling wagons were assigned.

The sand wagons of the department were pressed into service to remove household effects that were about to be consumed by the flames. Other wagons were also employed to convey mattresses and hospital cots to the temporary hospital in the Mechanics Pavilion on Larkin street between Hayes and Grove streets. The same wagons were called upon at noontime of the same day to assist in removing these effects from the Mechanics Pavilion to the Presidio Hospital, as the fire was fast approaching the Pavilion.

In the absence of official reports it is impossible to particularize the important emergency work performed by the Board of Public Works for the three days previous to April 21, 1906. We had no time to write reports.

A. J. DONOVAN,
Office Deputy, Board of Public Works.

OTHER REPORTS

The matter of the re-establishment of the Board of Health and the duties performed are fully set forth in the annual report of that department and appears on pages 513 to 658 of this volume.

The reorganization of the department of Public Library is set forth in its annual report to be found on pages 439 to 448 of this volume.

The work done by the Mayor's office is largely set forth in the pages hereafter following devoted to a report of relief and rehabilitation and in the publications noted at the commencement of this article.

The departments other than those above mentioned were re-established with commendable promptness.

These were temporarily located as follows:

Auditor at 2513 Sacramento street.

Assessor at 2511 Sacramento street.

Civil Service Commission on Webster street.

Coroner at Grove and Laguna street.

City Attorney at 2512 Sacramento street.

County Clerk at Fillmore street.

District Attorney at California and Webster streets.

Department of Elections at Mowry Hall, and later at Mission High School.

Recorder at Synagogue, Geary and Octavia streets.

Sheriff at Webster and California streets.

Tax Collector at 2511 Sacramento street.

Treasurer at Western National Bank.

Police Courts at O'Farrell street Police Station.

Coroner at Mowry Hall.

Superior Courts, Departments at Temple Israel, Webster and California streets.

Law Library at Temple Israel.

As soon as possible permanent quarters were provided for all departments and by January 1, 1908, nearly all had been provided for and were grouped in and near to the City Hall.

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THE WORK OF RELIEF AND THE RESTORATION OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO FROM THE DISASTER OF APRIL, 1906

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

[Note.—The following pages contain a compilation of the more important work accomplished by certain semi-official committees appointed by the Mayor to perform certain public work. A full report of the proceedings (a transcription of the notes of the committee's report) is on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.]

As soon as it was realized that a great disaster to the City of San Francisco was imminent, and before the extent of the misfortunes of the people could be ascertained or even prophesied, and while the conflagration was yet incipient, measures for the relief that was so soon to be necessary were initiated.

Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz hurriedly appointed a committee, known thereafter as the Citizens' Committee of Fifty,* and called together such as could be reached, and a meeting was held at the Hall of Justice, on Kearny and Washington streets, on Wednesday afternoon, April 18, 1906, at 3:00 P. M.

Mayor Schmitz was elected chairman and Rufus P. Jennings, secretary. The Mayor outlined what had been done for the relief of people in distress and the committee authorized the chief executive to issue orders for supplies to be given to those in need. James D. Phelan was elected chairman of the Finance Committee, with authority to name the other members thereof. It being at that time apparent that the Hall of Justice would soon be destroyed by the

This committee, though called the "Committee of Fifty," in fact included more than that number of names. The list originally prepared was added to from time to time and in appointing committees and sub-committees other citizens were called upon to serve. From first to last the following persons were identified in some way with the work of the Committee:

approaching conflagration, the committee adjourned to meet the next day at the Fairmont Hotel.

Mayor E. E. Schmitz (Chairman), Rufus P. Jennings (Secretary), Frank P. Anderson, Hugo K. Asher, William Babcock, W. J. Bartnett, Maurice Block, J. Dalzell Brown, S. G. Buckbee, H. U. Brandenstein, H. M. Burke, Michael Casey, A. H. Castle, A. E. Castle, R. A. Caruthers, Myrtle E. Cerf, I. Choynski, Oscar Cooper, Paul Cowles, R. H. Countryman, H. T. Creswell, Henry J. Crocker, O. K. Cushing, Horace Davis, Jeremiah A. Deneen, E. J. De Pue, M. H. De Young, Frank G. Drum, John S. Drum, A. B. C. Dohrman, Geo. F. Duffy, F. J. Dwyer, Chas. S. Fee, Miss Katherine Felton, John W. Ferris, Rev. Filben, James L. Flood, Tirey L. Ford, T. C. Friedlander, Thomas Garrett, Dr. Garceau, Mark L. Gerstle, Louis Glass, Wellington Gregg, Jr., R. B. Hale, Dr. Harris, William Greer Harrison, J. Downey Harvey, I. W. Hellman, Frank J. Heney, George A. Hensley, William F. Herrin, Dr. J. H. Herzstein, Howard C. Holmes, J. R. Howell, Judge John Hunt, A. M. Hunt, George A. Knight, D. V. Kelly, F. H. Lamb, Franklin K. Lane, Herbert E. Law, W. H. Leahy, J. J. Lerman, Charles Loesch, H. D. Loveland, C. G. Lyman, C. H. Maddox, Frank Maestretti, Thomas Magee, John J. Mahoney, John Martin, John McLauren, Garrett McEnerney, Dr. McGill, Gavin McNab, John McNaught, S. B. McNear, William H. Metson, John F. Merrill, Mrs. John F. Merrill, Archbishop George W. Montgomery, E. F. Moran, Judge W. W. Morrow, Irving F. Moulton, Thornwall Mullally, S. G. Murphy, Bishop W. F. Nichols, Father Phillip O'Ryan, H. Oelrichs, Robert Park, A. H. Payson, James D. Phelan, Albert Pissis, Willis Polk, Allan Pollock, A. S. Porter, E. B. Pond, H. B. Ramsdell, J. W. Raphael, James Reid, J. B. Reinstein, David Rich, D. H. Robert, John W. Rogers, J. B. Rogers, A. Ruef, Andrea Svarbora, Homer T. Scott, W. P. Scott, H. Schussler, S. M. Shortridge, Judge Charles W. Slack, Rudolph Spreckels, Claus Spreckels, John H. Speck, George Smith, I. Steinhart, Gustave Sutro, Charles Sutro, Frank J. Symes, W. W. Thursvoorsanger, Dr. James M. Ward, Fred Ward, George W. Witton, Clem Tobin, Joseph S. Tobin, George Towmey, Rabbi A. W. mann, Charles S. Wheeler, Fairfax W. Whelan, A. W. Wilson, Andrew G. Wood, Thomas P. Woodward.

MEETINGS OF APRIL 19, 1906.

THURSDAY, 10:00 A. M.

The committee met at 10:00 A. M. at the North End Police Station instead of at the Fairmont Hotel.

A call for supplies for Golden Gate Park was made.

Sub-committees were appointed to deal with the immediate problems of relief.*

* During the existence of the committee and prior to April 26th, the following sub-committees were appointed:

RESUMPTION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT—not including Judiciary: Garrett McEnerney (Chairman).

RESUMPTION OF THE JUDICIARY: Charles W. Slack (Chairman).

RESUMPTION OF TRANSPORTATION: Thornwall Mullally (Chairman), R. B. Hale (Chairman Automobile Committee), Gavin McNab, George Smith, Michael Casey, I. W. Raphael, Robert Park, J. R. Howell, Mr. Harris.

TRANSPORTATION OF REFUGEES: Thos. Magee (Chairman), George A. Hensley.

RESTORATION OF WATER: Frank B. Anderson (Chairman), Geo. L. Dillman (Secretary), A. S. Porter, A. H. Payson, A. M. Hunt, H. Schussler, Mr. Lane.

RESTORATION OF LIGHT AND TELEPHONE: Rudolph Spreckels (Chairman), Chas. S. Wheeler, J. Martin, Louis Glass, T. C. Friedlander, C. G. Lyman, F. H. Lamb.

RELIEF OF HUNGRY: Rabbi Voorsanger (Chairman), Oscar Cooper (Secretary), Hugo K. Asher, A. B. C. Dohrman, John S. Drum, W. P. Scott, Maurice Block, S. B. McNear, W. W. Thurston.

HOUSING THE HOMELESS: W. J. Bartnett (Chairman), M. E. Cerf (Secretary), Chas. S. Fee, R. H. Countryman, John H. Speck, J. Dalzell Brown.

RESTORATION OF FIRES IN DWELLINGS: Jeremiah Deneen (Chairman), J. J. Mahoney, Geo. F. Duffy.

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE RELIEF AND RED CROSS FUNDS: James D. Phelan (Chairman), J. Downey Harvey (Secretary), William Babcock, Horace Davis, M. H. De Young, Frank G. Drum, Jas. L. Flood, Chas. Sutro Jr., I. W. Hellman Jr., Wm. F. Herrin, Rufus P. Jennings, Herbert E. Law, Thos. Magee, Joseph S. Tobin, Garrett McEnerney, John F. Merrill, W. W. Morrow, Allan Pollock, Rudolph Spreckels.

PRESS AGENT: I. Choynski (Secretary).

ROOFING THE HOMELESS—Sub-Committee of Housing Homeless: Fairfax H. Wheelan (Chairman), Miss Katherine Felton, O. K. Cushing, F. J. Symmes.

DRUGS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES: Dr. Harris (Chairman), Dr. McGill, Dr. Garceau.

RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED: Miss Katherine Felton (Chairman), Mrs. John F. Merrill, Fairfax H. Wheelan, O. K. Cushing, Dr. James W. Ward (Sanitation).

RELIEF OF CHINESE: Rev. Filben (Chairman).

THURSDAY, 4:30 P. M.

The committee met at Franklin Hall, Fillmore street.

The committee on Relief of the Hungry made its report showing the following measures agreed upon:

First: Headquarters—Members Voorsanger, Drum, Dohrmann, and Asher, detailed to investigate and report on suitable location in Golden Gate Park, under the direction of Superintendent McLaren. The subject of sub-stations was under discussion.

Second: Supplies and Seizure thereof—It was decided to request the Mayor to authorize the committee to levy upon same wherever found and place a guard thereover.

Third: Question of Employees—Decided to request Mayor Schmitz to authorize the employment of clerical force, at reasonable compensation per day.

Fourth: Guard—Decided it was necessary that a commanding officer be stationed at headquarters and under the direction of this committee and to have under his command at least two corps of infantry and one of cavalry be secured.

Fifth: Decided that this committee keep in close touch with the transportation committee and also secure and maintain an independent place for commissary teams for its immediate needs.

Sixth: Decided to request from the Mayor permission for chairman of this committee to increase the membership thereof as the need may arise.

Seventh: Resolved, That the members of the general committee be requested to arrange for the transportation of flour from bay points to this city, to be distributed under the direction of the committee.

Eighth: Resolved, That permission to bake bread be given to bakeries under strict regulation; briefly, that no more than ten cents per loaf shall be allowed to be charged to those able to buy and that

PERMANENT LOCATION OF CHINATOWN: A. Ruef (Chairman), Jas. D. Phelan, Jeremiah Deneen, Dr. Jas. W. Ward, Dr. Filben.

RESTORATION AND RESUMPTION OF RETAIL TRADE: Geo. W. Wittman (Chairman), H. D. Loveland.

CITIZENS' POLICE COMMITTEE: H. U. Brandenstein (Chairman).

AUXILIARY FIRE COMMITTEE: A. W. Wilson (Chairman).

RESTORATION OF ABATTOIR: Henry Miller (Chairman).

HISTORY AND STATISTICS: John S. Drum (Chairman), E. F. Moran (Secretary), Richard C. Harrison, Clement Bennett.

ORGANIZATION OF WHOLESALERS: William Babcock (Chairman).

five loaves be the maximum offered for sale to any individual, and shall only sell such proportion of their goods as this committee may direct, balance to be kept subject to the order of this committee.

Ninth: Messrs. Thurston and McNear detailed as a committee to investigate possibility of putting other bakeries into service.

The Committee Housing the Homeless reported that a camp had been established at Golden Gate Park in charge of Major McIver. It was arranged that a committee similar to this should act in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

It was arranged that the teams of transfer companies should be pressed into service of transporting foodstuffs to the camp in Golden Gate Park. The committee had sent to Sacramento for disinfectants.

The Committee on Restoration of Water Supply reported a supply of five million gallons a day and double that amount would be available soon.

The Finance Committee made the first report of subscriptions to the amount of \$186,500.00.

It was reported that interior towns were preparing to care for many people and wished to know how many needed providing for. Six steamers and a barge were at the foot of Van Ness Avenue ready to take people to transbay and river points.

A letter from Governor Geo. C. Pardee announced that various towns had been wired to send supplies.

Announcement was made that a consolidated newspaper would be issued the next day (Friday).

It was reported that supplies were coming by train from Sacramento and Marysville and it was decided to divert one train at Oakland.

Bakeries to furnish 50,000 loaves of bread daily were in course of repair.

The committee received one load of beef and one of groceries which were being conveyed to the Park Lodge.

MEETING AT FRANKLIN HALL, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 10:00 A. M.

The Committee on Housing the Homeless reported that 2,000 people were in Golden Gate Park, and that preparations to house all the people were well advanced.

It was stated that a supply of water had reached Van Ness Avenue and Green street and that the Mission would be supplied by noon.

It was announced that telephone communication had been established between the Ferry and Oakland and between Fort Mason and the Ferry.

The Committee on Feeding the Hungry reported that it had impressed twenty-five wagons into service and had distributed groceries in many parts of the city with Young Men's Hebrew Association as a base; also that three bakeries were running and that the people had formed orderly lines and were being promptly fed.

The Mayor stated that he had issued a proclamation warning people against the danger of lighting fires.

The committee decided that it would not ask for outside relief; that if any came it would be voluntarily.

Subscriptions were reported as amounting to \$1,330,500.00, which included \$1,000,000.00 appropriated by Congress.

MEETING SAME DAY AT 8:00 P. M.

The Committee on Housing the Homeless reported a permanent camp had been established at Golden Gate Park in charge of Major McIver; that tents had been erected and that there was no suffering. Cots would be put into use this night.

The railroad companies communicated with their agents in various towns to ascertain how many people each town could take care of. Also that people would take refugees from the city free of charge.

It was announced that Richmond would care for five hundred and transportation thereto furnished.

The Committee on Feeding the Hungry reported that everything was in good condition; that a Committee of one hundred and fifty Stanford students would make a canvass of the city and ascertain the wants of the needy. Seven camps for distribution of food stuffs had been established and all, except one, were effective. There were twenty train loads of goods at Oakland and five thousand tons of flour at Vallejo.

One bakery was reported to have turned out 35,000 loaves of bread that day.

The conditions in the Southern district were better than seemed probable.

The Committee on Restoration of Transportation announced that the dynamiting of dangerous walls would be commenced Monday morning.

A meeting of bankers was announced in order to inform people as to the time when business would be resumed.

As indicative of the religious as well as the public spirit in evidence in these stirring days, it was proposed by Bishop Nichols, seconded by Archbishop Montgomery, and having the cordial support of Rabbi Voorsanger, and unanimously adopted by the Committee, the following:

"While applying itself to the immediate relief of the most pressing needs of our citizens, this Committee commends to the religious people of our city bearing the Saint's name, at their earliest services of public worship an expression of thanksgiving for the many mercies of preservation and of faith in Almighty God to give our people faith for all that lies before them. The Committee would recommend the holding of open air services when practicable, especially for those who have lost their houses of worship, in our parks and squares after due consultation with the park authorities and between those arranging for such services."

MEETING OF SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 10:00 A. M.

The Committee on Relief of the Hungry announced that it had established permanent headquarters with a force of clerks and stenographers.

The Committee on Transportation reported that by the next night street-cars would be running on Fillmore and Sixteenth streets, Folsom street, San Bruno Avenue, Sacramento street in the Western Addition, Oak and Page streets, and on Mission street to the water front.

It was reported that other neighboring cities could take care of from 25,000 to 50,000 people.

The Committee on Restoration of Water Supply reported that Lake Merced was furnishing the only available supply and that the amount was 13,000,000 gallons daily.

It was reported that dangerous wires were being torn down and that it would soon be safe to turn on gas and electricity.

The subscription of the New York Chamber of Commerce of half a million dollars was reported.

MEETING, SAME DAY AT 4:00 P. M.

Permanent quarters for sub-committees were arranged for and their work systematized.

The Committee on Feeding the Hungry reported that everything was working satisfactorily. Provisions had been received from Salt Lake, Ogden and Denver.

A delegation from Fresno reported between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in subscriptions with six carloads of provisions and eight more from other points.

Mr. Wilson, of Clinton, Iowa, was present and stated that he had brought out with him three carloads of provisions. A vote of thanks was heartily tendered.

The Committee on Housing the Homeless reported that 3,000 people could be accommodated at Ingleside. The Committee had a list of vacant houses.

The Committee on Transportation reported progress.

The Mayor announced that he had authorized the United Railroads to establish an overhead trolley system in Market street. Also that the city had been divided into districts, one to be patrolled by the Federal troops, one by the Police Department and one by the Militia.

The Committee on Medical Supplies reported difficulty in getting drugs.

A carload of supplies from Los Angeles was announced.

The Finance Committee made a report.

It was announced that the Governor would proclaim holidays from day to day.

A Press Committee was appointed.

MEETING OF SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 10:00 A. M.

The Committee on Feeding the Hungry reported that the work of the committee had been thoroughly systematized; that twenty teams were gathering food supplies and the Committee knew where to go for a second supply. Arrangements had been made to have bread baked and sent to the city from Santa Clara Valley.

The death of Chief D. T. Sullivan of the Fire Department was announced.

It was stated that a meeting of the bakers would be held in the afternoon and arrangements would be made to absolutely prohibit all exhorbitant prices for bread.

The following announcements were made: That there was a supply of blankets at the Southern Pacific Railroad depot; that provisions were coming from Watsonville, that two boat loads of supplies were coming from Sacramento, that a supply of disinfectants and medical articles had been ordered from Chicago, that a boat load of drugs was on its way from Portland.

A progress report from the Committee on Transportation was submitted, stating that the street-car service on Fillmore street had been temporarily discontinued.

It was announced that a meeting of contractors and architects would be held in the afternoon to devise a plan for the inspection of chimneys.

Sewers were being inspected and repaired.

A report from the Engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company was read and measures to stop all waste of water were urged.

The Finance Committee reported that it had adopted a system of accounting and announced a number of additional subscriptions to the relief fund.

Hereafter meetings would be held only once a day.

MEETING OF MONDAY, APRIL 23, 9:00 A. M.

The Committee on Restoring Fires in Dwellings reported that the Brick Masons Union would have 1,500 men on relief work and that all trade rules had been suspended.

The Committee on Feeding the Hungry reported that two main warehouses had been established; that there was plenty of supplies and no government rations were needed; that there was more milk than could be used and the surplus had been ordered sent to Berkeley.

It was suggested that a committee be appointed to restore retail trade.

There was a discussion on the erection of temporary buildings.

The Committee on Water reported improving conditions.

The car barns of the United Railroads were placed at the disposal of the Committee.

The safety of running cars was discussed.

A system of registering automobiles was announced.

The total subscriptions to the relief work was stated to be \$2,090,000.00.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to withdraw the militia.

It was announced that telegrams from interior towns had been received showing an ability to care for 18,500 refugees.

The meeting adjourned out of respect to the memory of H. C. Tilden, who had been killed the previous night while in the performance of relief duties.

MEETING OF TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 9:00 A. M.

The Transportation Committee reported that six hundred teams would be in use by the next day.

Dr. James Ward, of the Health Department, made a satisfactory and encouraging report regarding the sanitary condition of the city.

Announcements were made as follows:

That water was being supplied in the Richmond District.

That street-cars would run the next day on several lines.

That arc lights would soon be in commission.

That sixty food distributing stations had been established and as many more were soon expected. That the Committee was now ready to discriminate between relief and charity.

The re-opening of retail stores was encouraged.

That 220 carpenters were at work housing the homeless.

That good progress had been made in cleaning the streets.

That no discrimination had been made against Chinese in relief work.

There was a discussion as to the permanent location of Chinatown.

The total subscriptions to the relief fund amounted to \$2,463,488.

There was an extended discussion as to the manner of expending this fund and the general work of the Committee in conjunction with the War Department and the American Red Cross Society. It was announced that Dr. Devine representing the latter association had arrived from Washington, D. C.

Telegrams from the Mayor of Boston and from the Governor of Massachusetts were read, which promised aid in matter of relief.

Representatives of Los Angeles expressed the readiness of that city to assist in relief work.

A. Ruef announced that the Home Telephone Company had contributed \$75,000.00 to the relief fund as part of the purchase price for a franchise.

MEETING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

The Mayor introduced Dr. Devine, who had come to the city to take charge of the distribution of the Relief Fund. Dr. Devine explained the method employed by the Red Cross in handling the funds.

The Mayor announced that at the conference with General Funston, Dr. Devine and the Federal authorities, it had been decided to turn over at noon on the following day all relief stations and houses for accommodating the homeless, to the military authorities who were to take charge of these two departments which had been looked after by sub-committees.

Dr. Devine stated that the relief work would be controlled by the Quartermaster of the Army, through whom all gratuitous distribution would be made, and all supplies no matter how directed, would be received by him, in order that all contributions could be distributed through relief stations and the work absolutely centralized.

It was reported that the sewers were in good shape.

It was reported that twenty-eight groceries, eleven meat markets, seven dairy produce stores, nine bakeries and four restaurants had resumed business; that the price of eggs had been fixed at twenty cents a dozen, butter at twenty cents a pound, and cheese twelve and one-half cents a pound, being the retail prices prevailing before the fire; that if dealers were found overcharging they would not be allowed to buy any more supplies, and that in accordance with the order of the Mayor no liquor stores would be opened.

The Mayor made the following announcement:

"The Military Authorities and the Police Department are in absolute control in San Francisco. In the past few days, however, there has been formed vigilance committees of citizens, who have no power

whatsoever, but who have been forcing the people to work and are taking possession of houses. I want to say that all such will be considered as looters for they have no authority whatsoever. The United States Government is going to take charge of the free distribution of food, and these vigilance committees must be discontinued."

It was announced that cars would be started the next day and that arc lights on the principal thoroughfares would be lighted the next night.

That a force of between seventy and one hundred chimney inspectors were at work.

That free transportation from the city would end on Thursday, April 26th, at noon.

The matter of a permanent location of Chinatown was discussed briefly.

Supervisor Gallagher, of the Board of Supervisors, announced the sale of a franchise to the Home Telephone Company, and that said company had authorized the payment of \$75,000.00 to the relief fund.

It was announced that as a result of the conference of the Finance Committee with the Mayor and Dr. Devine, it had been decided to consolidate the Finance Committee with the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, the latter appointing Horace Davis, John F. Merrill and Judge W. W. Morrow to act in their behalf.

Subscriptions were announced for the previous days of \$202,948. Amount subscribed to date, not including the \$1,500,000 of appropriations, \$2,306,000, which included unsigned subscriptions and the grand total as being \$4,294,000.

[NOTE.—The work of relief having been turned over to the Federal Authorities, the major portion of the duties of this Committee ended at this time. It had met all the demands of the people for immediate relief, had established order and promoted a restoration of business in various lines.]

MEETINGS FROM APRIL 26TH TO MAY 5TH.

The work of the Committee as regards securing the immediate relief of those suffering from the effect of the disaster having been accomplished, its energies were thereupon directed towards promoting

the general welfare. Merchants were encouraged to re-open places of business and on April 26th a report was presented showing the following business houses opened, viz.: Fifty-two groceries, ten fruit and vegetable stores, eleven restaurants, seventeen bakeries, twenty dry-goods stores, twenty-three meat markets and fifteen miscellaneous. Milk dealers were supplying milk free and would continue to do so until May 1st. The Mayor issued a proclamation cautioning all dealers in food supplies not to charge exorbitant prices.

The restoration of the city's water supply engaged the attention of the Committee and daily reports were made as to the progress of the work. On May 4th a supply of 13,000,000 gallons daily had been secured, which amount was being augmented daily.

The inspection of chimneys and the repair of those damaged was early commenced and prosecuted with vigor. Twelve thousand buildings had been inspected prior to May 5th.

The Committee on Restoration of Lights made its final report on May 1st, and the supervision of the work of the replacing of electrical wires and connections was turned over to the City's Department of Electricity.

The Committee on Transportation made daily reports. Street-car traffic had been partially restored and on May 4th ninety cars were in operation.

The Finance Committee reported on May 5th that the subscriptions to the relief fund amounted that day to \$4,102,916.02 and that there were unconfirmed verbal promises in addition amounting to \$411,750.

The "Citizens' Committee of Fifty" completed its labors on May 5th and adjourned sine die. It was succeeded by the "Committee of Forty" to continue the work of rehabilitation.

THE COMMITTEE OF FORTY ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

On May 3, 1906, Mayor E. E. Schmitz announced the appointment of a new committee to consider matters appertaining to the reconstruction of San Francisco. This committee was known as the "Committee on Reconstruction." The first meeting was held on May 4th and the following officers were chosen:

Chairman, Mayor E. E. Schmitz; First Vice-Chairman, E. H. Harriman; Second Vice-Chairman, P. H. McCarthy; Secretary, Rufus P. Jennings.

The appointment of sub-committees with their respective duties defined was provided for. At the next meeting the committees were appointed. The title of the committees will indicate the subjects which they were to consider and the purposes for which the Committee on Reconstruction was created. The committees were designated and the members thereof were selected as follows:

FINANCE COMMITTEE: E. H. Harriman, James D. Phelan, I. W. Hellman, Rudolph Spreckels, William J. Dingee, William Babcock, W. J. Bartnett.

ASSESSMENT, MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND TAXATION: Thomas Magee, Frank J. Murasky, J. Downey Harvey, A. Ruef, William C. Murdock, R. H. Countryman.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING POLICIES: Garrett McEnerney, William H. Metson, Thomas F. Graham, Fred P. Nicholas, Josiah R. Howell.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE AND STATE LEGISLATION: Tirey L. Ford, Gavin McNab, Garret McEnerney, W. F. Herrin, E. S. Heller.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS: A. Ruef, Garret McEnerney, Gavin McNab, J. B. Reinstein, William H. Metson, R. H. Countryman.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Garret McEnerney, William F. Herrin, Tirey L. Ford, J. B. Reinstein, William J. Bartnett, A. Ruef, William H. Metson, Judge F. W. Henshaw, W. W. Morrow, Gavin McNab, Thomas F. Graham, F. J. Murasky, E. S. Heller, Mark Gerstle, R. H. Countryman.

BUILDING LAWS AND GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING PLANS: J. Deneen, William Curlett, R. B. Berkeley, William H. Leahy, Frank Shea, J. W. Mahoney, A. Ruef, J. D. Galloway.

SECURING STRUCTURAL MATERIAL: Jeremiah Mahoney, J. Deneen, William H. Leahy, P. H. McCarthy, C. E. Loss.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MUNICIPAL: Frank Shea, James Reid, H. E. Law, G. H. Umben.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FEDERAL: W. W. Morrow, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, F. W. Henshaw, Major McKinstry, E. H. Harriman.

EXTENDING, WIDENING AND GRADING STREETS AND ON RESTORING PAVEMENTS: Herbert E. Law, W. H. Metson, Edwin Duryea, F. H. Hilbert, A. Ruef.

PARKS, RESERVOIRS, BOULEVARDS AND GENERAL BEAUTIFICATION: James D. Phelan, Willis Polk, J. B. Reinstein, Marsden Manson, Rudolph Spreckels, John McLaren, R. H. Countryman.

SEWERS, HOSPITALS AND HEALTH: Thomas P. Woodward, C. E. Loss, Thomas Magee, Jeremiah Deneen, Fred P. Nicholas.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE DEPARTMENT: Edwin Duryea, Marsden Manson, Major McKinstry, Virgil Bogue, Thomas P. Woodward, J. Dalzell Brown.

HARBOR FRONT WALLS, DOCKS AND SHIPPING: J. Downey Harvey, Thornwall Mullally, W. J. Bartnett, W. F. Herrin, F. W. McDonald.

LIGHTING AND ELECTRICITY: W. H. Leahy, Louis Glass, Eugene De Sabla, Mark Gerstle, Wm. R. Heggerty, G. McEnerney, Wm. J. Dingee.

TRANSPORTATION: Thornwall Mullally, W. J. Bartnett, J. Downey Harvey, Wm. F. Herrin, Edward Chambers.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF CHINATOWN: A. Ruef, Rev. Thomas Filben, James D. Phelan, J. Deneen, Dr. James W. Ward.

OUTSIDE POLICING: Rufus P. Jennings, W. R. Heggerty, Major McKinstry, E. S. Heller, R. B. Hale.

LIBRARY AND RESTORATION THEREOF: R. B. Hale, J. B. Reinstein, F. W. Henshaw, Willis Polk, Rufus P. Jennings.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS: P. H. McCarthy, Garret McEnerney, R. B. Hale, Eugene De Sabla, Tirey L. Ford, R. H. Countryman, Rufus P. Jennings.

CONDEMNATION OF OLD BUILDINGS: James Reid, Jeremiah Mahoney, J. Deneen, Wm. Corlett, P. H. McCarthy.

BURNHAM PLANS: James D. Phelan, J. B. Reinstein, Willis Polk, Frank Shea, Wm. R. Heggerty, R. B. Hale, Herbert E. Law, John Galen Howard.

STATISTICS: Marsden Manson, Major McKinstry, Edwin Duryea, Virgil Bogue, Wm. Curlett, James Reid, Willis Polk.

INSURANCE: William H. Metson, James D. Phelan, Rudolph Spreckels, A. Ruef, W. F. Herrin.

The sub-committees considered the subjects assigned to them and made reports thereon to the main committee. The principal results of their work were embodied in a recommendation to the Governor the various purposes of legislation to be included in his call for an extra session of the State Legislature, and the framing of a comprehensive building law which was later adopted as an ordinance by the Board of Supervisors.

A report of the proceedings in full, from the initial meeting to June 15th, is on file in the office of the Board of Supervisors.

Most of the reports of the sub-committees appear in full. Among the more important ones are those providing for building laws, which contains a copy of the Building Law as originally drafted, a report of the Committee on Insurance, a report on Water Supply, a report on Extending, Widening and Grading of Streets, a report recommending to the Governor the subjects to be embraced in his call for an extra session of the Legislature, a report of the Committee on Transportation, and a report of the Committee on "Burnham Plans." Some of these reports contain matters of interest and are here given.

Report Relative to Special Session of the Legislature made by sub-committees on Special Session of the Legislature and State Legislation; Municipal Departments, including Police; Judiciary and Charter Amendments.

CENTURY HALL,
San Francisco, May 28, 1906.

To the Honorable,

The Committee on Reconstruction of San Francisco.

Hon. Eugene E. Schmitz, Chairman:

Your Sub-Committees upon Special Session of the Legislature and State Legislation, Municipal Departments including Police, Judiciary, and Charter Amendments, have had under joint consideration the matter of a special session of the State Legislature and of the matters that should engage the attention of the Legislature in the event of such special session.

The Joint Committee thus formed has been in daily session since and including May 8, 1906, Sundays excepted, and has heard and considered a great mass of suggestions and matters that has come to it from any interests, classes and localities.

In obedience to the policy laid down by your Honorable Body and in harmony with the wishes of His Excellency, the Governor, your Joint Committee, at the commencement of its labors, publicly announced that it would consider no matters of legislation the necessity for which had not grown out of our recent calamity, and upon which legislative action could not prudently await the regular session of the legislature in January next.

Under this limitation your Joint Committee took up the many matters and suggestions presented to it, and, during the course of its deliberations, received the advice and counsel of many public-spirited citizens, among whom were a number of State, county and municipal officers, including the Governor, the Attorney General, the Commissioner for the Reform and Revision of the Law, and several members of the Legislature, for which counsel and advice your Joint Committee desire to make public and grateful acknowledgment. Your Joint Committee also met in conference with representatives from the cities of San Jose and Santa Rosa, and the recommendations to follow are intended to cover the immediate legislative needs of those cities as well as the like needs of San Francisco and other localities.

Your Joint Committee desires to further say that the recommendations herein made are intended:

First: To aid the Governor in the selection of legislative subjects to be included in his Call for an extraordinary session of the Legislature, should he conclude to issue such Call.

Second: To aid the members of the Legislature in the framing of the probable legislation to which their attention will be directed in the event of an extraordinary session.

These recommendations are, of course, advisory only, and are intended to do no more than present to the law-making body of our State the views of those who are deeply and vitally interested in the important matters to which they relate.

With this purpose in view, your Joint Committee recommends:

First: That the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session at as early a day as he may deem advisable.

Second: That the Governor be requested to include in his Call for such extraordinary session the subjects of legislation enumerated in the following proposed draft of Call:

State of California, Executive Department.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

WHEREAS, By reason of great conflagration and public calamity, extraordinary occasion has arisen and exists, requiring the Legislature of the State of California to convene;

Now, Therefore, I, George C. Pardee, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power in me vested by section nine of article five of the Constitution of the State of California, do hereby convene the Legislature to meet and assemble in extraordinary session at Sacramento, California, in the State Capitol, on day, the day of June, Anno Domini one thousand, nine hundred and six, at twelve o'clock meridian of that day, for the purpose of enacting laws, proposing constitutional amendments and taking action on the following subjects, to wit:

1. To enact laws for the ratification of official acts and of official and legal publications made, done or performed during holidays declared on account of great calamity;

2. To enact legislation with reference to the restoration, reproduction, substitution, evidence or proof of court records, files and papers lost, injured or destroyed by conflagration or other public calamity, and also to enact legislation for the restoration, reproduction, substitution, evidence or proof of instruments, documents and records, public or private, likewise lost, destroyed or injured, affecting the ownership of or interest in property, or affecting any other rights, public or private, evidenced by such documents, and for determining, establishing and quieting title thereto or to the property or rights evidenced thereby;

3. To appropriate money and to make provisions for the construction, erection, reconstruction, repair and restoration of buildings, structure and property or properties of the State of California, damaged, injured, lost or destroyed by the recent calamity, and also to provide for their protection against fire;

4. To consider and propose an amendment to article sixteen of the Constitution of the State of California so as to provide necessary

funds, through State indebtedness and the issuance of bonds in excess of the amount which may be incurred under the provisions of section one of said article, for the purpose of rebuilding, repairing, replacing and restoring the buildings and property of the State recently destroyed or damaged, and to provide funds for meeting any deficiency in the revenues of the State for the fiscal years commencing July 1, 1907, and ending June 30, 1912;

5. To appropriate money for the use of State institutions, courts, commissions, boards and officers, the University of California and the Affiliated Colleges, and to provide for deficiencies in the funds thereof;

6. To provide for the pay, expenses, subsistence and transportation of the National Guard of California and the University cadets during the months of April and May, 1906;

7. To enact laws authorizing the issuance of bonds for the repair, reconstruction and restoration of the wharves, piers, docks and buildings of the State at San Francisco harbor, destroyed or damaged by the recent calamity;

8. To provide for the erection or leasing of a building at San Francisco for the housing of the officers, and departments of the State Government maintaining headquarters there, and for the purchase or leasing of the necessary land therefor;

9. To appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the publication at the State printing office of school text books to be supplied at cost to the children of indigent parents in the city and county of San Francisco;

10. To amend section sixteen hundred and thirty-six of the Political Code by adding another section thereto, so as to provide for a substitute school census in cases where by reason of public calamity, a school census cannot be, or has not been taken;

11. To add a new section to the Political Code, so as to provide a substitute for school records or registers lost, injured or destroyed by conflagration or other public calamity;

12. To amend section five of the Act of March 2, 1903, relating to the high school fund, so as to provide for apportionment of said funds in cases where one hundred and eighty days of school have not been held or an average attendance of twenty has not been maintained by reason of conflagration or other public calamity;

13. To add a new section to the Political Code so as to provide for the issuance of teachers' certificates where the originals have been lost or destroyed by conflagration or other public calamity;

14. To amend section sixteen hundred and seventeen of the Political Code by adding another subdivision thereto so as to enable school trustees and boards of education to compromise litigation arising from the destruction of school buildings in course of erection during April, nineteen hundred and six;

15. To amend the Political Code by adding a new section thereto so as to require insurance companies to furnish the insurance commissioner, when requested by him, with complete data with reference to policies issued by them in the State of California, or any portion thereof, and to provide for penalties for failure or neglect so to do;

16. To extend to July 31, 1906, the time of insurance companies organized in countries foreign to the United States to file their annual statements for the year 1905, and to relieve said companies from penalties provided by section six hundred and eleven of the Political Code;

17. To amend section 10 of the Act creating a Board of Bank Commissioners, as amended March 20, 1905, so as to authorize such Board to assume control of certain banks when by the Board deemed necessary, and to appoint receivers therefor without, for a period of six months, commencing suit;

18. To amend an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Revenue and Taxation, providing for a license tax upon corporations, and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act," approved March 20, 1905, so as, among other things, to increase the license tax on said corporations and the penalty for failure to pay the same, and to provide for the revival, under certain conditions, of corporations which have not paid said tax, and to make provision for settling the affairs of corporations where said license tax has not been paid;

19. To amend the Act of March 20, 1905, establishing a tax on gifts, legacies, inheritances, bequests, devises, etc., so as to increase the tax thereby established, except upon the inheritance of the widow and children of the deceased, and to subject thereto certain persons

and shares now exempt therefrom, and also to further regulate the duties of executors and administrators with reference to said tax;

20. To amend section thirty-seven hundred and five of the Political Code so as to enable the State Board of Equalization, in the event of conflagration or other public calamity, to extend not exceeding forty days the time of county revenue officers within which to perform official acts, and also extending the time of the State Board of Equalization accordingly;

21. To consider and propose an amendment to the constitution of the State of California by repealing section five of the Article thirteen thereof, relating to contracts for the payment of taxes or assessments on money loaned, or on mortgages, deeds of trusts or other liens;

22. To consider and propose an amendment to section eighteen of article eleven of the constitution of the State of California so as to enable counties, cities, cities and counties, towns, townships, boards of education and school districts to incur indebtedness and issue bonds to run for a period not exceeding one hundred years and to provide for interest and sinking fund in connection therewith;

23. To take action upon all or any proposed amendments to the charter or charters of any city or consolidated city and county which amendment or amendments shall first have been ratified by the qualified electors of such city or city and county as provided in Article eleven of the constitution;

24. To consider and propose an amendment to section eight of Article eleven of the Constitution, so as to facilitate, for the period of two years, the amendment of the charters of the city and county of San Francisco and the city of San Jose without ratification by the Legislature;

25. To consider and propose an amendment to Article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California by adding a new section thereto conferring, for a period of two years, certain powers and rights on the city and county of San Francisco relative to streets, parks, boulevards, reservoirs and lands now owned or hereafter to be acquired by it, and to the uses thereof;

26. To amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize Cities to Acquire and Operate a Joint System or Systems of Water Supply,"

approved March 24, 1903, so as to include within the provisions of said Act territory intervening between any two or more cities, cities and counties, towns, or municipalities;

27. To authorize the transfer to the United States of rights of way obtained by the State or by the Commissioner of Public Works for a diverting canal to protect the city of Stockton from flood and to make navigable its river approaches;

28. To authorize the transfer to the United States of certain tide lands in San Diego Bay for a quarantine station;

29. To amend sections three hundred and thirty-seven and three hundred and thirty-nine of the code of civil procedure so as to extend the limitations prescribed therein not to exceed six months beyond the time now allowed in each of said sections, respectively;

30. To amend section ten hundred and fifty-four of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to enable judges of the Superior Court to extend time in civil actions and proceedings for a period not exceeding thirty days;

31. To add a new section to the Code of Civil Procedure so as to enable justices courts or justices of the peace to stay execution not exceeding ten days on any judgment rendered by such court;

32. To amend section eight hundred and sixty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide that undertakings on attachment filed in justices courts must first be personally approved by the justice, and fixing the amount thereof.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed hereunto the Great Seal of the State of California, at my office in the State Capitol, this day of June, in the year of our Lord the one thousand, nine hundred and six, and of the admission of the State of California the fifty-sixth.

.....
Governor of the State of California.

Attest:

.....
Secretary of State.

Your Joint Committee has drafted, and presents herewith, proposed legislative measures covering the above suggested subjects.

Before concluding its report, your Joint Committee desires to express its sincere appreciation of the many courtesies extended to it by the Supreme Court of this State and by the officers and attaches of that court.

Your Joint Committee, in the prosecution of its work, has necessarily incurred expense for printing, clerical and stenographic help, etc., a statement of which will be forthwith filed with your Honorable Body, and we request that the same be admitted, allowed and paid.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. BARTNETT,
R. H. COUNTRYMAN,
TIREY L. FORD,
MARK GERSTLE,
THOMAS F. GRAHAM,
E. S. HELLER,
F. W. HENSHAW,
W. F. HERRIN,
R. J. HOWELL,
GARRET McENERNEY,
GAVIN McNAB,
W. H. METSON,
W. W. MORROW,
FRANK J. MURASKY,
F. P. NICHOLAS,
J. B. REINSTEIN,
A. RUEF.

REPORT ON ASSESSMENT, REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Assessment, Revenue and Taxation reports as follows:

The assessment roll of last year showed the value of the assessable property of San Francisco to be about \$525,000,000 consisting of

Land	\$304,000,000
Buildings	97,800,000
Personal Property	123,000,000

It is impossible to compute the loss of personal property or to ascertain with accuracy the value of destroyed buildings, but it is estimated by the assessor that the loss in assessed valuation of personal property amounts to \$123,000,000, and that the total reduction in the assessment roll will be between \$150,000,000 and \$250,000,000.

In these amounts the assessor has assumed that the property mentioned has been lost for the purposes of assessment.

Since the first Monday in March, the day upon which the taxpayers are required to make return of property subject to taxation, there has come into existence in place of buildings and personal property destroyed, another form of personal property, namely, money paid and money due upon policies of insurance. Under the law the assessor is required to make inquiry between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July of all property within the county subject to assessment, and must place such property on the assessment roll. We recommend to the assessor the expediency and necessity of devising some method by which this class of property shall be assessed.

Your committee has assumed that the reduction in assessed valuation will be \$250,000,000 and has made its estimates with that amount of reduction in view; that is to say we have figured that the present valuation of taxable property will be between \$275,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

The catastrophe has increased the needs of some departments of the municipal government and lessened those of others. Proposed new legislation designed to accomplish a new recordation of undestroyed instruments and a restoration of the records of those destroyed will necessitate an increased expenditure by the recorder; and the condition of the streets and sewers, and the conserving of the health of the community will enlarge the demands of the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health.

Many other departments, because of the extraordinary diminution of the city's area and population will find that their requirements have decreased.

However, after a careful review of the budgets of former years, in which the assessed valuation was the same as now, together with a consideration of the circumstances in which the municipal government is placed, and the revenues to be derived from increased license fees,

we are enabled to say that despite great exigencies of the situation no department will be crippled or rendered inefficient.

It is believed that the liquor license should be fixed in an amount, at least, which will provide for the maintenance of the Police Department.

The effort of your committee has been to devise a method by which the suspension of the dollar limit might be avoided and we are happy to report that after the careful making of estimates it appeared to the committee practicable to operate the municipal government during the fiscal year upon a tax rate which will not exceed the dollar limit; and we, therefore, suggest that you recommend to the Supervisors that the rate be placed at an amount not to exceed that figure.

REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, May 26, 1906. .

To Committee on the Reconstruction of San Francisco.

Gentlemen: Your Sub-Committee on Water Supply and Fire Protection beg leave to submit the following report:

The work assigned to this sub-committee was two-fold: In the matter of the present water supply and fire protection system we were asked to make recommendations suggested by the recent catastrophe, and in the matter of future supply we were asked to report which of all available sources and systems is in our opinion the most feasible and advisable. As to the latter we desire to express our willingness to handle this subject otherwise than in the manner in which an engineering project of this magnitude should be handled, viz., by making such an investigation as will enable at least a comparative estimate to be made of the merits and costs of the various available systems. This would involve months of field and office work done under the direction of able hydraulic engineers, assisted by competent legal advice in matters relating to water rights, titles, etc. It must be remembered that the tenders which the Supervisors have recently received are in most cases totally deficient in the kind of information on which a

selection should be based, and that the various elements affecting the cost and desirability of each of perhaps a dozen projects will have to be worked out in detail. The General Committee could have this investigation made if sufficient time and money were available. We advise, however, that the matter be dealt with through a commission of engineers, as has been done by Boston, New York and other large cities throughout the world that have solved the water supply problem satisfactorily.

We think it due to the General Committee to explain why in our report and recommendations as to the existing system of water supply and fire protection we have not gone more into detail; why, for example, we have not specified the number, capacity, and exact location of the city distributing reservoirs which we would advise, nor presented a map showing the sizes and locations of the distributing pipes with the gates, hydrants, etc., which we think necessary for adequate fire protection. This again is a problem the details of which can be worked out only by long and painstaking study. We have tried to avoid suggesting anything that would hamper the engineers to whom this work should be entrusted, and have aimed to present nothing more than the general principles on which any satisfactory plan must be founded.

PRESENT SYSTEM.

This report is based upon a personal inspection of the existing water system, on statements made to us by competent observers, on interviews with various persons, including officials of the Spring Valley Water Company, and on the Report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters on the water supply and fire-fighting facilities of San Francisco. The Underwriters' Report, two copies of which are herewith, is dated October, 1905, and is the result of careful examination and study on the part of competent engineers. Under the heads of "City in General," "Fire-Fighting Facilities," and "Structural Conditions and Hazards," it discusses the whole subject of fire risk in San Francisco. Under "Fire-Fighting Facilities" it deals with the water supply, and the organization, equipment and operation of the Fire Department, the Fire Alarm System, and the various Fire Department Auxiliaries. It describes the water system in detail and is accompanied by maps showing the locations of the Spring Valley reservoirs and conduits

and layout of the distributing system; and specifies the deficiencies in the various parts of the system which should be supplied to furnish adequate fire protection.

In view of the full account of the Spring Valley System contained in the Underwriters' Report, an outline description will suffice for our purposes herein. The sources of the present systems are certain drainage areas on this peninsula and in Alameda County. The water obtained from the peninsular sources is stored in three reservoirs in San Mateo County; namely, Pilarcitos, San Andreas and Crystal Springs. The water from Alameda County is obtained from sub-surface collection works. The water from the storage reservoirs and from Alameda County was conducted into Lake Honda, College Hill and University Mound distributing reservoirs by three conduits. The Pilarcitos conduit, which delivered water into Lake Honda by gravity, was wrecked by the earthquake, and Pilarcitos water is now brought to the city through the San Andreas conduit and raised into Lake Honda by the Lake Merced pumps. In addition to the distributing reservoirs mentioned there are three smaller ones; namely, Francisco Street, Lombard Street and Potrero reservoirs, and three tanks; namely, Clay Street, Pacific Heights and Clarendon Heights tanks. These tanks are supplied from pumps.

The distributing mains leading from the city reservoirs and tanks to the various sections of the city are in general of ample size, but many laterals and cross-connecting pipes are too small to furnish adequate fire protection. We make this statement as to the insufficient size of laterals and cross-connections on the authority of the Underwriters' Report, having no direct means of informing ourselves on this point.

The demand for water at the time of the "earthquake-fire" occurred had reached a point where it was practically equal to the developed supply. This fact was recognized by the Spring Valley Water Company, which was on the point of closing a contract for the construction of the Calaveras dam to form a large storage reservoir on Alameda Creek.

The present consumption is less than that immediately prior to the fire, and delivery capacity of the system is likewise somewhat reduced by the destruction of the Pilarcitos conduit. Consumption, however, will rapidly increase, and in a short time the demand will exceed the

immediately available supply. The fire, therefore, has not done away with the necessity for taking immediate steps toward securing an increased supply.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE EARTHQUAKE OF APRIL 18TH, 1906.

The Pilarcitos and the main Crystal Springs dam were not injured. The geological fault line which traverses the Coast Range from Salinas to Mendocino County extends across the easterly abutment of the San Andreas dam. At the time of our inspection the water stood about twenty feet below the crest of the dam and there were no evidences of leakage. However, without raising the water level or excavating on the fault line, it is impossible to determine whether or not the upper part of the dam is injured. Should injury be discovered it can easily be remedied. Mr. Schussler, Chief Engineer of the Water Company, informed the Committee that he intends to excavate and make an examination.

The Pilarcitos conduit, which for a considerable portion of its length is frequently crossed by the fault line, was over such portion broken, telescoped, collapsed, pulled apart, and damaged beyond the possibility of economical repair. We are informed that the Water Company intends to abandon this line for service, a course which is advisable on account of its nearness to the fault.

The most serious injury to the San Andreas conduit was where it crosses the head of the Baden marsh. At this point there was a slip joint provided with ties connecting lugs on either side of the joint. Several of these lugs were torn out by the shock, permitting the water to escape. These breaks were temporarily repaired by the Company within sixty hours.

Several stretches of the Crystal Springs conduit were injured. At the Baden marsh crossing, the pipe was ruptured in many places, and long sections were thrown from the trestle. A great length of the trestle was broken down. Examination disclosed that some of the timbers were decayed. To what extent this affected the amount of damage done it is impossible to state.

No injury was done to any of the pumping stations.

The Alameda supply works were not injured.

The Alameda conduit and submarine pipes crossing the Bay suffered no injury except to attachments at the San Mateo end, and to a slip joint at the Alameda end.

The distributing reservoirs were not injured, except Lake Honda, the concrete lining of which was cracked. This break was due to the displacement of a retaining wall by a sliding bank set in motion by the earthquake.

The distributing mains were injured in many places. Those from College Hill and University Mound reservoirs were completely severed, and those from Lake Honda badly damaged. We believe from the best evidence obtainable that all serious breaks occurred in made ground. These breaks rapidly wasted the water stored in the City reservoirs and cut off entirely the direct supply to the districts where the main fires originated.

The presence of many broken service pipes leading to burned houses made it difficult to rehabilitate the pipe system after fire had ceased, and allowed much waste of water with resulting low pressures and delay in filling reservoirs.

The design of the various parts of the Spring Valley Water Company's system and the materials used are generally excellent. The dams and reservoir walls are good examples of their types. The iron used in the out-of-town conduits is the best quality of laminated charcoal iron, so thoroughly protected by the asphaltum coating employed that even the oldest of the pipes showed very little evidence of corrosion. The trestles across the marshes are not equal in permanence to other portions of the system, and in general, timber work is old and not in the best condition. The materials used in the distributing mains are of good quality and the breaks in the mains were due to a great and unforeseeable settlement of the ground.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

First: The protection against fires afforded by the system of the Spring Valley Water Company was inadequate, even as it existed before the "earthquake-fire," and for the less severe requirements then considered sufficient. The system is in a less efficient state now than before the fire, and, as shown by the earthquake, the emergency requirements are much more severe than hitherto realized.

Second: In order to secure certainty of fire protection it is imperative that the City own or control its own water supply. Definite and stringent legal agreements would better the present conditions of dual control, but if the strained relations continue which have existed between the City and the Spring Valley Water Company for many years, no effective relief can be obtained except by city ownership.

Third: The three conduits leading from the storage reservoirs were ruptured by the shock. The destruction of the Pilarcitos conduit was due to its nearness to the fault line and shows that future conduits should be placed as far away from faults as possible. The most serious injury to the Crystal Springs and San Andreas conduits occurred at marsh crossings. The lesson of the earthquake is that in marsh crossings should be avoided when possible. When soft ground must be crossed permanent material and substantial construction should be used. If timber is used it should be protected from decay.

Fourth: The failure to control the fire was not due to the breaking of the out-of-town conduits, but primarily to the fact that the eighty million gallons of water stored in the distributing reservoirs within the city, a quantity sufficient to check even such a conflagration, was rendered unavailable by reason of breaks in important distributing mains. The failures in the pipes of the distributing system occurred only in filled or soft ground, and were not due in any case to the use of poor material. To meet earthquake conditions, the main arteries of the distributing system should be so laid as to avoid as far as possible all places where slips and ground movements resulted from the earthquake; should have frequent cross-connections, and should be furnished with a great number of gates and large hydrants properly disposed. All service pipes should be fitted with some device, such as a balanced valve, which will close automatically should the service pipe be broken.

We recommend that park locations should not stand in the way of laying supply mains on lines which will give the best service. This is forced on our attention by the devious line of the main supply pipe to the Richmond District, which should have crossed Golden Gate Park.

Where soft or made ground must be crossed, special precautions should be taken to protect the pipe from injury by settlement of the

ground; for example, by the use of flexible joints, slip joints, unyielding supports, and sinuous alignment. It is entirely practicable, in our opinion, to provide a system of mains, which as a system, will not be seriously injured by such an earthquake as occurred on April 18th, 1906, or even one of greater severity. The character of the injury to the only one of the distributing reservoirs damaged by the earthquake shows that a sufficient quantity of water for successfully fighting fires can be safely stored within the city limits. To add to the quantity of water stored within the city limits, the number of the distributing reservoirs should be increased.

Fifth: To afford additional fire protection within the congested value district, we recommend that a separate system of mains be installed, to be supplied with water pumped from the Bay. We advise the installation of two pumping stations on solid ground, one at the base of Telegraph Hill, and the other at the base of Rincon Hill, each to be capable of delivering at least 7500 gallons per minute with a hydrant pressure of 200 pounds per square inch. The foundations of the suction lines should receive special care in design and construction. The main artery connecting the two stations should be swung to the westward sufficiently to avoid insecure ground.

The system should be fitted at several points on the water front with connections into which fire boats or other floating pumps could discharge. At least one such boat should be provided simultaneously with the installation of the separate system recommended. It should be fitted with pumps of the same capacity as one of the land stations and with modern equipment for fighting fires along the dock front. We have communicated this recommendation to the Sub-Committee on Special Session of the Legislature, to the end that the initiative may be taken to have such boat or boats provided by the proper State authorities.

To avoid marine growths and corrosion, the system should normally be kept filled with fresh water under pressure, supplied from the regular service through connections provided with check valves, to prevent salt water from backing into the fresh water system.

Sixth: We do not recommend the carrying out of the Twin Peaks reservoir project for the fire protection of the congested district, believing the above outlined system to be preferable. This reservoir

scheme involves long mains, injury to which would render the system useless. The pressure which would result in the low district would also be greater than desirable.

Seventh: We endorse the action already taken by the city authorities for the acquisition of a municipal water supply, and recommend that the construction of the special fire-protection system and the acquisition of a municipal system be carried out as quickly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)	C. H. MCKINSTRY, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Member Am. Society Civil Engineers.
(Signed)	THOS. P. WOODWARD, City Engineer of San Francisco.
(Signed)	J. DALZELL BROWN, V. P. & Mgr. Cal S. D. & Tr. Co.
(Signed)	V. G. BOGUE, Member American Society Civil Engineers.
(Signed)	CHARLES D. MARX, Member American Society Civil Engineers.
(Signed)	A. M. HUNT, Member American Society Civil Engineers.
(Signed)	EDWIN DURYEA, JR., Member American Society Civil Engineers.
(Signed)	MARSDEN MANSON, Member American Society Civil Engineers.

REPORT RELATING TO WIDENING, EXTENDING AND GRADING OF STREETS.

To the Honorable E. E. Schmitz, Mayor City and County of San Francisco, and Chairman Committee of Forty on Reconstruction of the City, and to said Committee of Forty:

The undersigned, your Committee on Widening, Extending and Grading Streets and Restoring Pavements, beg leave to report that from the date of our appointment we have been in session almost daily,

both as an individual committee and jointly with the Committees on Parks, Reservoirs and Boulevards, and on the Burnham Plans, have given a great deal of time, attention and thought to the subjects committed to us for consideration, and after weighing carefully all projects and plans suggested, have evolved what we think will be found a most satisfactory and beneficial list of recommendations.

Realizing the necessity for immediate, yet conservative action, which confronts us, and that in the present financial situation of the city utility should be a more potent factor than mere beauty in the solving of the problems before us, yet recognizing that both of these important elements may be judiciously and advantageously combined, your Committee has concluded to submit its several recommendations in the order of their apparent importances, and of the ability of the City to carry them out without imposing too great a burden of taxation on the property owners of the City. To accomplish this end, your Committee has reached the determination that some of these recommendations should be executed and carried into effect immediately, some may well be deferred for a period of five years, and some for a still longer period, say ten years.

In view of the fact that almost all of the lands through which the projected improvements are to run, are now vacant and devoid of improvements, and therefore, may be acquired more easily and economically now than at any other time, your Committee has devised a plan which seems entirely feasible for securing the required lands at once, even though the projected improvements may not be fully accomplished for some time thereafter.

This plan may be carried out without imposing any additional taxation on the property-holders of the City, by deferring payment until such time as by reason of increase in the amount of taxable property, the same rate of taxation will produce the necessary revenue. Briefly, to accomplish this, your Committee recommends that the Board of Supervisors shall by ordinance declare the City's intention at or before five years from date thereof, to purchase or condemn the required property, and shall cause bonds to be issued therefore, no part of which, however, shall be payable before five years from date of issuance, such bonds shall bear interest from their date of issuance, but no part of such interest shall be payable before five years from the date of issue. This will enable the City to acquire the lands neces-

sary for the contemplated improvements during the five years without levying any tax therefor, and will at the same time enable the property owner, whose land is to be acquired, to accept bonds therefor, which bonds he will be able to dispose of at once or may carry as an investment. These bonds will undoubtedly be for a long term, and will therefore be very desirable holdings. This improvement is a permanent one, which will enhance real estate values in all parts of the City, the amount of tax levied to meet them will be almost insignificant. The benefits of the added valuation accruing therefrom will increase a thousand-fold as compared with the expenses required to produce them.

Under these conditions your Committee recommends that the following improvements be submitted to the Board of Supervisors to be carried out by the City:

Improvements Which the Committee Recommends as Essential and Which Should Be Carried Out Immediately, the City Paying The Expenses Thereof by Bonds, to be Repaid by Provision in the General Tax Levy.

(Designated on map in Blue.)

First: Montgomery Avenue to be extended at a width of 100 feet from its present northerly terminus, a distance of a little over one block northwesterly to the water front, and also to be extended at a width of 100 feet southeasterly from its present southerly terminus (at Washington Street) to Market Street (at Front Street); and in connection with such extension and as a part thereof, Fremont Street (which is in a direct line with Montgomery Avenue as so extended) to be widened from Market Street southerly to the waters of the Bay from its present width of 82 feet 6 inches, to 100 feet and graded.

That along the present existing line of Montgomery Avenue, northwesterly from Washington Street to Beach Street, the sidewalks on both sides of the street be reduced five feet, making the roadway wider by ten feet; that the grades be ameliorated, especially from Pacific to Green Street; this can be done without material expense and with no injury to adjoining property or streets.

That Montgomery Avenue, as extended, and Fremont Street, as widened, constituting one great avenue, shall be hereafter known

jointly as Fremont Avenue (there being already some confusion of the similarity of the names of Montgomery Street, New Montgomery Street, and Montgomery Avenue).

Second: That Pacific Street be widened from its present width to a width of 100 feet from the Bay westerly to Van Ness Avenue, and that it shall be known throughout its entire length as Pacific Avenue. This street together with Montgomery Avenue are so designated in order that they may serve both as important commercial avenues and as great fire barriers for the northern section of the city. We also recommend a change in the grade of Pacific Avenue between Powell and Jones Streets, as indicated on accompanying map, which will also exhibit and outline all the recommendations set forth in this report.

Third: That Commercial Street from East Street to Dupont be widened from its present width of thirty-five feet to ninety-five feet by taking thirty feet on each side. This will not only relieve the congestion and improve the business district, but will also serve as a great artery of circulation for what has been an important wholesale section, but has lost much of its desirability for traffic by reason of impassibility of its thoroughfares. This will leave the lots formerly fronting on Clay and Sacramento Streets with a depth of ninety feet, to the avenue so created.

Your Committee has determined to recommend Commercial Street for widening, as the land fronting thereon can be acquired more reasonably, and thereby the widening of Jackson, Washington, Clay and Sacramento Streets which otherwise would in any other rational scheme of city improvement require widening, will be rendered unnecessary.

Fourth: That North Point Street be graded and widened to 100 feet from Montgomery Avenue and Leavenworth, westerly to Van Ness Avenue, and that Bay Street be widened to same width from water front to Montgomery Avenue.

Fifth: That Powell Street from Pacific Street southerly to California Street be modified slightly as to grade, and that it be widened to 100 feet, making it part of a great thoroughfare of equal width, which shall include Pacific Avenue and Pine Street.

Sixth: That a new avenue 100 feet wide be created in the block heretofore occupied by the Hopkins and Stanford buildings,

belonging to the University of California and Stanford University, from the southwest corner of Powell and California Street to the northeast corner of Pine and Mason Streets.

Seventh: That a new avenue 100 feet wide be created connecting by easy grade Stockton and Pine Streets with Bush Street and Grant Avenue, running through the block bounded by Stockton, Dupont, Bush and Pine Streets, and that Grant Avenue be widened on its easterly side thirty feet from Bush Street north to Montgomery Avenue, and graded to a practicable grade from Bush Street to Sacramento Street.

Eighth: That in order to secure practicable and economical access from the lowlands to the hill districts, and to open a very large and valuable section of the City to convenient access and to commercial, industrial and transportation activities, a new street or avenue 100 feet wide be created as indicated on the accompanying map, to commence at the intersection of Kearny and Commercial Streets, thence running in a general northwesterly direction to Powell and Washington Streets and thence northwesterly to Taylor and Pacific Streets. This new street will afford direct and easy access from the northerly portion of the Western Addition as well as from the western part of the old fifty-vara section.

Ninth: That Pine Street be widened westerly from Stockton to Van Ness Avenue to a width of 100 feet.

Tenth: That Stockton Street between California and Pine Streets be graded to a practical level. That Sansome street be graded from Pacific Street north to its northerly terminus, with a viaduct at the intersection of Broadway Street so that the grade of the last named street shall not be interfered with. That the grades of Van Ness Avenue between Turk and Eddy Streets and of Golden Gate Avenue from Taylor to Hyde Street be also modified.

Eleventh: That Folsom Street be widened to 125 feet from the Bay west to Seventh Street; that Second Street be graded from Howard Street south; that the sidewalks of Third, Sixth and Ninth Street be reduced in width four feet on each side throughout their entire length.

Twelfth: That Van Ness Avenue be extended south to the intersection of Twelfth and Mission Streets.

Thirteenth: That Sansome Street be extended southerly at a width of 100 feet from Market Street diagonally to Third and Folsom Street.

Fourteenth: That Seventh Street be extended northerly from Market Street to the junction of Golden Gate Avenue and Leavenworth Street, and that Golden Gate Avenue be widened to 100 feet from Octavia Street to Market Street.

Fifteenth: That a diagonal street be created running southeasterly from the intersection of Van Ness Avenue and Market Street to Folsom and Seventh Streets.

Sixteenth: That a diagonal street be created from the open semi-circular space at the Ferry (foot of Market Street) southwesterly to Fremont and Folsom Streets.

Seventeenth: That the grades of Clay and Montgomery Streets be raised about eight feet and that all the streets bounded thereby be graded to conform, the purpose being to provide proper sewerage and drainage for this section of the City, which if omitted would cost enormous sums of money in the future as well as destroy all basements in that section. The debris in the City can now be used for this purpose, and it practically involves little cost to the City since the roadways are now destroyed.

Eighteenth: Create semi-circular open space in front of the Ferry Depot at foot of Market Street, as indicated on map.

II.

Improvements Which the Committee Recommends as Important and Desirable, which Should be Carried Out Immediately if Possible, but Which May be Deferred for Five Years, the City However Making Immediate Declaration of its Intention to Make Such Improvements and to Acquire The Necessary Lands Therefore.

(Designated on Map in red.)

First: That Geary Street be widened on the south side to 100 feet from Kearny Street to Point Lobos Avenue, and that it shall be called "Geary to the Sea."

Second: That a new street 100 feet wide be created from Seventh and Folsom Streets running diagonally southeasterly to the Pacific Mail dock.

Third: That Eleventh Street be extended and widened from Market to Bryant Street.

Fourth: That Potrero Avenue be extended from Brannan and Tenth Streets northerly to Seventh and Folsom Streets and southerly across Precita Valley swamp to Army Street.

Fifth: That the grade of Market Street be lowered from Valencia to Sixteenth Street.

III.

Intention to be Declared Immediately by Board of Supervisors to do Certain Work and Payment Therefor to be Made From Taxes to be Raised After Ten Years, as Laid Down and Designated in Green on Accompanying Map to Which Reference is Hereby Made for Further Specification.

IV.

Improvements to be Made Immediately, Property Owners to Contribute the Necessary Land Without Expense to the City.

(Designated on Map in yellow.)

First: Widen Montgomery Street from Market Street to Montgomery Avenue, taking twenty feet on the west side; owners on east side paying one-half value thereof.

Second: Widen Sutter Street from Sansome to Mason Street.

Third: Widen Polk Street from Market Street to Pacific Avenue.

Fourth: Widen Powell Street from California to Market Street.

Fifth: That Rincon Hill be graded to the level of adjoining property provided the property owners will do so without cost to the City. It is believed that the use of the material for the harbor and for railway fills will enable them to do it practically without cost to themselves, and the graded lots will be of greatly increased value.

Your Committee has in many cases worked out sufficient of the detail to ascertain that the work is practicable and can be accomplished economically and within proper limits of local revenue production. In the case of recommendations embraced in Class III, the detail has not been completely worked out on account of the immense amount of labor necessary incident to the calculations, and the inadequacy of time. In this last class some unimportant changes of detail may be required, but as a whole your Committee confidently submits the foregoing plans as entirely rational, feasible and necessary, and urges that they be adopted, predicting that nothing will do more to inspire confidence and to increase values than favorable action upon and early execution of the recommendations submitted by this Committee.

Respectfully,

HERBERT E. LAW,

A. RUEF, Chairman.

Considered, read and ordered filed.

I approve of the foregoing, except as to the classification, and as to said classification I would add Sixth and Taylor streets for widening to the third class. In the first class I would put only the subdivisions now there as follows: Numbers one, four and eight.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 21st, 1906.

W. H. METSON.

REPORT IN RELATION TO THE BURNHAM PLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, May 28, 1906.

*Honorable E. E. Schmitz, Chairman Committee of Forty
On the Reconstruction of San Francisco.*

SIR: Your Committee on Burnham Plan, Parks, Boulevards, Reservoirs and general beautification beg leave to report as follows:

We have subordinated our work merely to the consideration of useful features of the Burnham Plan, and have co-operated with the Committee on the Widening, Extension and Grading of Streets and

Restoring Pavements, whose report we have endorsed. That Committee has for the burnt district substantially adopted the Burnham Plan, and we recommend the adoption of all recommendations of the Burnham Plan and Report, and the execution of the same within the fire zone and the balance as circumstances may determine. We recommend that Seventh Street be substituted, however, for Eighth Street as parkway, to correspond with the plan submitted to and adopted by the Committee of Forty.

We recommend as a matter of great practical importance as the determination of the line on which property owners may at once rebuild, that the proper municipal authority should forthwith fix the building line on streets which are to be widened so that the matter shall not be left to slow judicial proceedings.

We recommend that in the reconstruction of the water front, the Committee having that department in charge carry out, so far as practicable the recommendations of the Burnham Plan that the boulevard surrounding the City be carried as a roadway over the one-story fire-proof warehouses to be erected on the line of the seawall, and that the United States Government be petitioned to continue the boulevard through its property and at the same time to lay out the Parade Ground, Drill Ground and drives in the Presidio, as indicated on the Burnham Plan. The Federal Government has shown a commendable desire to improve its property at this season in order to give employment to our people, and to harmonize its plans with those adopted by the City for the general improvements. We would also petition the Government to construct a driveway around Fort Mason, and not permit its contemplated buildings to encroach upon that line.

The plan adopted by the Committee of Forty provides that within ten years, the Panhandle be extended from the junction of Market and Van Ness Avenue, which represent in part the burned area.

We recommend that within the same period the Panhandle be extended to Baker Street, making a complete and direct roadway from the Park and Ocean to the City.

We recommend that property owners be urged, by common agreement among themselves, to open up the diagonals through the territory north and south of the Park, as necessary means to give access to those sections and promote circulation within them.

PARK AND RESERVOIR SITE.

We recommend that reservoir sites, and incidentally Park sites, should be reserved on the high points of Russian Hill, California Street Hill, and also on Telegraph Hill, as shown on the plans. The matter of reservoir sites is more properly within the province of the Committee on Water Supply to recommend, but this Committee simply indicates the possibility of making reservoir sites ornamental features of the landscape.

It has been suggested that property owners co-operate in razing Rincon Hill, which would open a large area for manufacturing and business purposes. Failing that, this Committee recommends that the block bounded by First, Second, Harrison and Bryant Streets, be converted into a public park and reservoir site.

We recommend that a driveway connecting Telegraph Hill with the proposed terraced roadway around Russian Hill be made and that said terraced roadway be widened at intervals into Park spaces, as for instance from Filbert to Chestnut Streets on the east side, and from Chestnut to Greenwich Street on the west side to a width of 250 feet. The object of this is to prevent houses abutting upon the roadway as originally proposed from entirely obscuring the view.

We recommend that all streets abutting upon the terraced roadways around California and Russian Hills, and also on Pacific Heights, where too steep for traffic, be terraced and planted and made passable by walks for foot passengers. The co-operation of property owners with the City should be had for the construction and maintenance of these improvements.

We desire to report that we have been advised that the City, under its police power, has the right of fixing new building lines requiring that houses be constructed at a certain distance from the line of the sidewalks. In other cities, this power has been used for the double purpose of affording fire protection, by creating wide distances between houses, and for improving the appearance of the streets by giving them a parkway effect. We recommend that an ordinance of that character be adopted to apply to certain residents streets, as Pacific Avenue, Pierce, Scott, and Dolores Streets, and the residence streets in the burnt district.

The boulevard connecting Nineteenth Avenue through the Lake Merced ranch, for which a right of way has been granted by the Spring Valley Water Works should be constructed.

We recommend the creation of a Civic Center at the junction of Van Ness Avenue and Market Streets, consisting of a group of public buildings surrounding a piazza or open space, instead of as heretofore, having one building to house all municipal departments, and we refer this plan to the Committee on Municipal buildings.

We recommend that the Board of Supervisors authorize the Board of Public Works, by making proper provisions therefor, to appoint a non-resident Commission of three members, two of whom shall be architects, to control the question of design and location of the principal municipal buildings, as successfully illustrated in the case of the City of Cleveland.

We desire to impress upon the Committee of Forty the importance of taking a broad view not only of the present, but the future needs of the City of San Francisco, which is destined to grow in population and serve the great purposes of the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. A rare opportunity has been presented to the citizens by the fire to carry out plans which once seemed remote, but which are now within the grasp of immediate execution.

Mr. Burnham has advised the Committee that broad streets or boulevards are not necessarily or exclusively recommended for mere purposes of adornment, but for the more vital and necessary purpose of facilitating traffic by preventing congestion and affording circulation, and at the same time serving the important purpose of protecting the City against fire.

The City of London, after its great fire, rejected the plans of Sir Christopher Wren, according to the history of that time on account of the "jealousies among the people," and since then, the City of London has not only regretted its failure to take advantage of the occasion, but has paid enormous sums to effect the very same results. There is no doubt but that the people of San Francisco, chastened by affliction and taking advantage of the recent catastrophe "to rise on

the stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things," will not only create out of the ruins a great and prosperous City, but also one which will be renowned for its beauty and its charms.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. PHELAN, Chairman.

J. B. REINSTEIN,

WILLIS POLK,

JOHN GALEN HOWARD,

FRANK J. SHEA,

HERBERT E. LAW,

JOHN McLAREN.

San Francisco

O glorious city of our hearts
that hast been tried and not
found wanting go thou with like
spirit to make the future thine.

Inscription in the
Rotunda of the present City Hall
by Edward Robeson Taylor, Mayor 1907-1910







